PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,339.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, Saturday | STEAMERS. | TONS. | CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH | TONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-30 P.M. 1908. | | | | |
| 22nd Feb. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | ..... |
| 29th „ | ARCADIA | 6803 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th Mar. | CALEDONIA | 7548 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 14th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 21st „ | CALEDONIA | 7548 | MOOLTAN | 9231 |
| 28th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 4th Apr. | MARMORA | 10309 | ..... | ..... |
| 11th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 18th „ | CALEDONIA | 7548 | MOLDAVIA | 8500 |
| 25th „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | ..... |
| 2nd May | ORIENTAL | 6384 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 9th „ | CALEDONIA | 7548 | ..... | ..... |
| 16th „ | ORIENTAL | 6384 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 20th Feb. 1908. |
| NERA | 5,838 | Schmitts | 12th Mar. „ |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 19th Apr. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,698 | Boyer | 14th May „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 11th June „ |
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnan | 9th July. „ |
| NERA | 5,838 | Schmitts | 6th Aug. „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 28th Feb. 1908. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 27th Mar 1908. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,148 | Magnan | 24th Apr. 1908. |

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
*Agent.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure, 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | M. Winckler | ..... | 19th Feb. |
| YETOROFU MARU | ... | K. Sato | ... 18th Feb. | 1st Mar. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 28th Feb. | 11th Mar. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | R. Yamawaki | 10th Mar. | 22nd Mar. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | ... 19th Mar. | 1st April. |
| MOYORI MARU | ... | Jas. Hands | ... 31st Mar. | 12th April. |
| YEBOSHI MARU | ... | T. Kon | ... 8th April | 22nd April |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | T. Irisawa | ... 21st April | 3rd May. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | ... | A. Mocker | .. 29th April | 13th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | M. Winckler | .. 12th May | 24th May. |
| YETOROFU MARU | ... | K. Sato | .. 20th May | 3rd June. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | .. 2nd June | 14th June. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | R. Takeda | ... 10th June | 24th June. |
| KOHOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | ... 23rd June | 5th July. |
| MOYORI MARU | ... | Jas. Hands | .. 1st July | 12th July. |
| YEBOSHI MARU | ... | T. Kon | ... 14th July | 26th July |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | T. Irisawa | ... 22nd July | 5th Aug. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | ... | A. Mocker | .. 4th Aug | 16th Aug. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | M. Winckler | 12th Aug | 26th Aug. |

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager.*
Nawrai Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 24th Feb. | 11 a. m. | P. D. & G.* |
| DWARKA | 1,709 | Thur. 20th Feb. | 9 a. m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 21st Feb. | 14 a. m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Feb., calling (for Malla and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "SATARA," 5,272 tons, sailing on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
17th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st March 1908. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Daboevich | 16th March 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4596 | F. Badessich | 1st April 1908. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April 1908. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1908. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Daboevich | 16th May 1908. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| • + NIPPON | 6317 | P. Tarabocchia | 23rd Feb. 1908. |
| † AUSTRIA | 7588 | G. Gillhuber | 26th Mar. 1908. |
| † VORWAERTS | 5990 | B. Bednarz | 24th Apr. 1908. |
| † PERSIA | 5895 | G. Bartole | 22th May 1908. |

• Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS
are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5895 | G. Bartole | 24th Feb. 1908 |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 29th Feb. 08. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 18th Mar „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,106 | 26th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | ..... | 6,300 | 11th April „ |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3,069 | 19th „ „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,021 | 14th May „ |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne | R.N.R. 5,124 | 27th „ „ |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 14th June „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,106 | 25th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | ..... | 6,300 | 15th July „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked • have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † GOUVERNEUR | 3336 | Barrister | 24th Feb. 1908 |
| • REICHSTAG | 2085 | Ihle | 6th March |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

• Will carry also cargo and passengers for Capo Ports,
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 21TH JANUARY, 1908.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH;

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akki Bakra, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Purdas, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sraseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (over-acted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cottons for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BONAFIDE CUSTOMERS can have semi supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
*Salesman*,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

## INSURANCES.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,884,400 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,750,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £29,222,600 |

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE

LIFE

*FIRE DEPARTMENT.*
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

*LIFE DEPARTMENT.*
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
*Apply for Particulars.*
BRANCH OFFICE: AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS, T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET,
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,
BOMBAY

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

**Head Office: BOMBAY.**

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 31 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 53 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 37 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 41 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 46 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 53 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 55 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*
E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

DR. BISWAS'S
### MAGIC PILLS.
*An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.*
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 3-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

# BOMBAY RACES.

### PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.
*SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.*

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.
No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.
No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.
The Cheapest ever offered to the public.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.
Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.
Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A.S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.
Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

### ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

### GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.
A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 4, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.
Terms moderate.
APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON.

### ABDULLA & Co., LD.,
*(of 9, New Bond St., London),*
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,
*The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.*

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
*Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),*
*BOMBAY.*

### GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

# DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

# LIPTONS

Beg to inform their Customers in Bombay and Western India that the business formerly carried on at

## 33, Apollo Street,

UNTIL THE FIRE OF

## SUNDAY MORNING

WILL BE CONTINUED IN FUTURE
AT
## 14, Hummum Street.

No interruption will take place in the supply of

## STANDARD LINES OF TEA

OF WHICH
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT IS NOW
**IN BOMBAY HARBOUR**
## Per s. s. "Ismalia"
## From Calcutta.

Orders will be executed from that Consignment without delay.

THE REGULAR CONSIGNMENTS
OF
# HAMS BACON CHEESE
AND
# OILMAN'S STORES
RECENTLY INSTITUTED

Will be Resumed as soon as fresh supplies are received in Reply to Cabled Orders.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
## 14, Hummum Street.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., having REMOVED temporarily to 5 HUMMUM STREET, Fort, Bombay, all communications should be addressed thereto until further Notice.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
Manager.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 26th February, 1908, at 3-30 P. M.

The following business will be transacted:—

(1). To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1907.

(2). To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

(3). To amend the Rules regarding "Committees of Arbitration" and those relating to "General Disputes and Arbitrations."

(4). To appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1908.

(5). To appoint two Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS willing to undertake the MANUFACTURE of COUNTRY LIQUOR at the CENTRAL DISTILLERY, PATIALA, are requested to communicate with—

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., C. I. E.,
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
PATIALA STATE.

### BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.
### Time of Judging.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY Afternoon, 18th February.

*Ring No. 1.*

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 19...Arab and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
4-0 „ „ „ 20...Polo Ponies other than Arab and C.-B.
...Special Prize for best Polo Pony.
4-30 „ „ „ 14...Hacks Arabs and C.-B's
4-50 „ „ „ 15...Best Hack Property of owner of one horse.

*Ring No. 2.*

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 6...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Light W.
3-45 „ „ „ 5...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Medium.
4-10 „ „ „ 4...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 Heavy W.
5-30 „ „ „ 7...English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under.
4-50 „ „ „ 17...Ladies' Horses English and Colonial over 14 2.

**ARENA.**

5-0 P. M.—Class No. 30...Horse Jumping.
5-30 „ „ „ 25...Single Harness 14-2 and under English and Colonial.
5-15 „ „ „ 24...Single Harness over 14-2 English and Colonial.
6-0 „ „ „ 29...Best Complete Turn-out.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY Morning, 20th February.

*Ring No. 1.*

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 1...English and Colonial Chargers.
8-15 „ „ „ 2...Charges of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
8-30 „ „ „ 3...English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governors' Bodyguard.
8-15 „ „ „ 31...Best new Importation, English and Colonial.

*Ring No. 2.*

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 32...Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-B's.
8-15 „ „ „ 33...Best C.-B. Horse Mare or Gelding
8-30 „ „ „ 22...English and Colonial 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
8-45 „ „ „ 21...Arabs and C.-B. 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.

### SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON 20TH FEBRUARY.

*Ring No. 1.*

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 11...Hunters, English and Colonial, 14-2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 „ „ „ 12...Arab and C.-B. Hunters regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-10 „ „ „ 18...Ladies' Horses 14-2 and under English and Colonial.
4-30 „ ...Special Prize for best Hunter in the show.
4-15 „ „ „ 15...Ladies Horses, Arabs and C.-B's.

*Ring No. 2.*

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 8...Arab C.-B. Hunters.
3-50 „ „ „ 10...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted Light.
4-10 „ „ „ 9...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted Heavy.
4-30 „ „ „ 13...Hacks, English and Colonial

*Arena.*

5- P. M.—Class No. 31...Pony Jumping.
5-30 „ „ „ 23...Single Harness Arab and CB
6-45 „ „ „ 26...Pairs.
6- „ „ „ 28...Tandems, Parades of Prize Winners. Distribution of Prizes.

### DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Judging to take place at 8. A. M.

OWEN SYMONS,
Secretary.
BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

### WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering:—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL,

Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping: Electric Lighting and Railways, Steam and Dynamo, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Mechanical Drawing, Mining: Chemistry in all its branches:—

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electroplating, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Please quote this Paper when applying).

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

THE POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of this Institution will be vacant on April 1st, 1908. Applications in writing for the post, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary, on or before the 2nd March next. Salary Rs. 200 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per month, with free quarters.

By Order,

KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
SECRETARY.

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each

AT THE RATE OF

**Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.**

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

—— Invites Offers ——

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

**Rs. 50 per Share on Application.**
**Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.**

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business:—

**THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

COLABA CAUSEWAY,
31*st January*, 1908

TO

THE AGENT,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus (August 1905), the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars. This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year.

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings of the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,575, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shown in gross receipts is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November and December, 1907, compare as follows:—

ELECTRIC CARS...10·31 annas per car mile.
HORSE CARS ... 7·76 „ „ „

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, accordling to the latest returns available, work out as under:—

ELECTRIC CARS...4·04 annas per car mile.†
HORSE CARS ...7·4 „ „ „

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the standing charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating (lectrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is electrified throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meantime, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and paid up.

The Lighting and Power Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the last two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,553 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily advancing, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January, 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 223,214 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent. during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of one Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of generation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. RIMINGTON,
*Managing Director.*

* These expenses comprised all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.

† Electric current is sold to the Traction Department by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·125 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

*This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AND
MOTOR GYMKHANA,

ORGANIZED BY THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,

TO BE HELD AT BOMBAY,

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

**MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY TO SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.**

Each day from 4 P.M. to 11 P.M.

ON THE MAIDAN, MARINE LINES.

ALL TYPES AND MAKES OF UP-TO-DATE CARS EXHIBITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SHOWN.

SIX MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS COMPETED FOR EACH DAY.

CARNIVAL OF WINNING CARS EACH NIGHT.

UP-TO-DATE REFRESHMENT STALLS ARRANGED FOR.

Band Performances throughout.

For all Particulars of Entries, Admission and Season Tickets, Ground Plots and all other details for above, APPLY ONLY TO—

N. M. MARSHALL,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of LIPTON'S STORES such as Tea, Coffee, Ham, Bacon Cheese, Provision, Fruits Preserves, etc., etc., slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Lipton's Stores, Apollo Street, Fort, on account of the Underwriters.

About 139 cases tea, slightly damaged.

About 105 cases ham, bacon and cheese, slightly damaged.

Also a large quantity of Lipton's Provision in tins and bottles such as coffee, jams, cherrys, onions, pickles, sauces, preserved birthday cakes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

### BANKS.

## COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application**

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore. | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
*Manager.*
BOMBAY.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchun | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Pengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Sharse-ki | Tientsing |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
SORABJI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

READY THIS MONTH.

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

## THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY 1908.

AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Price, Rs. 25 Cash; Post Free Rs. 26-2.

Containing complete information regarding the Provinces of—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mysore and Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and the Native States of India.

Official, Law, Educational, Ecclesiastical Railway and Newspaper Directories, for the whole of India.

Colored Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta, and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A

THACKER'S DIRECTORY.

### BANKS.

## THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG, | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON, | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS, | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at seven per cent. and for six months at six per cent. per annum.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 a.m. to 4 P.M.
Mondays—10-30 a.m. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
*Agent.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

LAST 5 NIGHTS!
LAST 5 NIGHTS!!
GREAT PROGRAMMES OF CIRCUS, NOVELTIES EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY, 19TH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

A Special Programme for this occasion (by Special Request) the Riding Contest will be repeated on this evening.

LAST TWO } SOUVENIR MATINEES.
LAST TWO } SOUVENIR MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY,
February, 19th and 22nd.

When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children. Every Child will receive a Chance of winning one of these Watches.

Doors Open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half Price to all parts to Matinees only.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21st.

Grand Benefit Performance in aid of the DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL.

When MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE will give Half the Gross receipts to the above Institution.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

### THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT'S

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1. THAT SQUALLY BEACH ... ... 200 ft
(very comic)
2. GRAET STEEPLE CHASE ... ... 500 „
(Grand attractive sporting subject)
3. LADY DOCTOR'S HUSBAND ... ... 700 „
(very amusing and interesting)
4. ALADIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP 900 „
5. SEA BY MOONLIGHT ... ... ... 250 „
(a very fascinating sea view)
6. THE WONDERFUL MIRRORS ... 500 „
(great magical and fantastic coloured subject)
7. SCULLIONS DREAM ... ... ... 600 „

Under the distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE CLARKE
and
SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

### A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

in aid of
THE CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM
VERSOVA,
will be given at the new

"EMPIRE THEATRE"

ON

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
February, 27th and 28th,
When a Company of Amateurs will present

"THE JACOBITE,"

A Romantic Comedy in two Acts preceded by

"THE NINTH WALTZ"

Incidental Music by the Band of the Royal Scots.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'

### SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
USUAL SKATING SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
Club Sessions at 6 p. m.
General Skating at 9-30.
Race for Championship Cup
AT 10-30.

LOOK OUT FOR BILL OF SPORTS.

FOR SATURDAY 22ND.

Spanish Bull Fight—Steeplechase and other events for Prizes.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. QOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Narbnan, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price four Annas. Apply Box No. 496, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. V. P. P. Postage extra. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 305, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANT with approved English and Indian Experience—European, married, will be glad to hear of a suitable appointment in a European Firm of standing. Address "X," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 17.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 181 Bars Silver | 3,82,618 | London | Arabia | Chartered Bank |
| 19 do do | 37,822 | do | Oriental | D Sassoon &Co |
| 2 Bundles Rs ... | 5,200 | Koweit | Nerbudda | A Basam |
| 1 do Sovs &c. | 2,037 | Jeddah | Mahoni-mauri | H A Roza |
| 4 Boxes Sovs &c. | 41,382 | Aden | Arabi | Sundry Importers |
| 3 Parcels Silver | 119 | London | Marmora | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 do do | 43 | do | Oriental | do |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

## FINANCIAL.

**Money :—**

Borrowers for two months' at 6 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 1 lakh down.

**Exchange :—**

The market has ruled quiet to-day and business has been on small lines at opening the general quotations were 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand the Credit rate being general at 1s. 4 5/32d. 3 months' sight. Bills have been very scarce and early in the day one Bank offered to buy for the mail at 1s. 4 1/8d. 3 months' sight and probably secured all the bills that were offered. The enquiry for remittance has been almost nil otherwise rates would probably have closed lower. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | ... | 1s. 3 29/32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | ... | 1s. 3 1/16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight | ... | 1s. 4 5/32d. to 1/8d. |
| Do. 6 months sight | ... | 1s. 4 9/32d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—France | | 169 1/4 |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. | | 128 1/4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | | 142 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | | 150 3/4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | | 185 1/2 |

**Government Paper.**

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. Rates opened at 96 for ready and 96 3/16 for the settlement and they close unchanged. Only a small business has been reported. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 7/8 ready and 96 1/8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 96 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | " | 96 3 |

**Bullion :—**

Bar silver in London, on Saturday, closed ½ down for ready bars at 25 13/16 while the two months' forward bars were 5/16 down at 25 7/8. Locally the market has been fairly active in view of the settlement. Ready bars opened at 67 7/8 ex duty but after options were declared advanced one rupee to 68 7/8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | Es. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... | | 24 | 9 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... | | 24 | 5 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... | | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... | | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | | 68 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | | 67 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | | 66 | 13 | 0 |

## COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The market has ruled quiet throughout the day with little or nothing doing for forward delivery. Prices are easier and the tendency is for still lower rates.

For ready cotton there was a small demand at Colaba which was readily met by holders, who are showing some anxiety to part with stocks.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 275/6 | March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 267/8 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti | 247 | " |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon | 219/20 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola | 216 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 216 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... | 204 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 200 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 204/5 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 195 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 186 | " |
| Good Westerns ... | 238 | " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 253 | " |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone... ... ... ... | Quiet |
| Estimated Sales ... ... ... | 7,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... ... | 10.000 " |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| F.-M. | M.-A. | A.-M. | M.-J. | J.-J. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·64 | 5·64 | 5·64 | 5·63 | 5·62 |
| —07 | —07 | —07 | —07 | —06 |
| J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O. N. | |
| 5·58 | 5·49 | 5·41 | 5·32 | |
| —06 | —06 | —04 | —04 | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 8 3 0 | B. T. | |
| Apl.-May ... ... ... | " 8 10 0 | R. T. | |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is easier and we quote as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, April-May ... | Rs. 9 9 0 | R. T. | |
| do. Delhi ... do. | Rs. 9 10 0 | do. | |

**Poppyseed :—**

Rs. 11 1 0

Tone—easier.

**Castorseed :—**

Ready Rs. 33 8 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0

**Gingellyseed :—**

The market is quiet with very little enquiry. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White... 85 per cent. | Rs. | 58 | 0 0 |
| Muggy ... ... ... | " | 55 | 8 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat ... | " | 60 | 8 0 |

**Mowraseed :—**

Rs. 5 6 0

Tone—Steadier.

**Cottonseed :—**

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady

**Wheat :—**

White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Banks :—** | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | ... | 1,352½ |
| India ... ... ... | ... | 61 C. D. |
| Indian Specie Bank ... | ... | 52 |
| **Mills :—** | | |
| David ... ... | ... | 397½ |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | ... | 3,305 |
| **Miscellaneous :—** | | |
| Badham Pile & Co. ... | ... | 127 |
| Colaba Land and Mill... | ... | 1,045 |
| **Railways :—** | | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... | ... | 570 |
| Amritsar-Patti... ... | ... | 117 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... | ... | 430 |

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... ... | 14,989 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 7,161 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 802 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 500 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 9,510 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... ... | 96 " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,844 " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 4,350 " |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 59,455 " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 13,054 " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 20,772 " |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 243 " |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 1,089 " |
| Jowar ... ... ... ... | 3,189 " |
| Grain ... ... ... ... | 48 " |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th Feb. 1908, as compared with the statement of 8th Feb. 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Feb. 8. Rs. | Feb. 15. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 100,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 97,00,000 | 97,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | 38,55,917 | 43,06,449 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ... | 42,35,146 | 41,60,487 |
| Other Deposits ... | 782,54,723 | 7,84,75,589 |
| Post Bills ... | 15,340 | 15,340 |
| Sundries ... | 18,21,311 | 18,25,895 |
| | Rs.. 10,79,02,636 | 10,84,82,560 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ... | 119,97,069 | 1,19,64,091 |
| Other authorised Securities ... | 16,01,155 | 17,71,745 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 239,93,116 | 2,38,19,148 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 231,28,849 | 2,43,49,829 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 232,20,827 | 2,27,65,184 |
| Dead Stock ... | 3,20,997 | 3,21,018 |
| Stamps ... | 5,397 | 5,315 |
| Bullion ... | 7,01,448 | 6,23,184 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 6,28,915 | 7,26,865 |
| Sundries ... | 1,50,404 | 1,36,194 |
| Cash ... | 221,34,739 | 2,19,33,008 |
| | 10,79,02,636 | 10,84,82,560 |

## THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the Directors' report on the working of the bank for the half-year ending with 31st December.

This has been another good half-year all round, as the comparative figures will indicate:—

| Subscribed capital. | Paid up capital. | Deposits. | Income. | Number of Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs | Rs a p | Rs a p | | |
| | Years—31st Dec 1906 | | | |
| 5,00,000 | 1,58,503 2 0 | 38,92,479 3 2 | 9,434 3 5 | 34 |
| | Years—31st Dec 1906 | | | |
| 5,00,000 | 1,68,248 12 0 | 29,58,340 2 0 | 10,168 6 0 | 37 |
| | Years—30th June 1907 | | | |
| 6,17,500 | 2,05,540 1 0 | 45,62,211 15 0 | 16,309 4 5 | 40 |
| | Years—30th Dec 1907 | | | |
| 10,00,000 | 2,96,916 0 11 | 51,47,256 2 2 | 26,771 10 5 | 45 |

During the half-year the authorised capital was again raised by Rs. 2,50,000, making a total of Rs. 10,00,000 and Directors are happy that the whole of the new capital has been placed, and now the subscribed capital stands at Rs. 10 lacks, which affords a ratio of 1 : 5 to depositors, more than ample security according to the best cannons of Banking. The paid up capital of the Bank has risen from Rs. 1,68,000 to 2,96,000 during the year. As there is still some little demand for Bank shares and as they afford a good return on money invested in them the Directors have decided to raise the authorised capital at once to Rs. 25,00,000 to avoid frequent references to share-holders, but they are not much anxious for its new capital being immediately placed.

The net income of the Bank is better than the previous half-year by 63 per cent., amounting to Rs. 26,771-10-5 which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

| | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Towards dividend at 4 per cent. making 8 per cent. for the year ... | 10,198 | 6 | 7 |
| Towards writing down the preliminaries ... | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Towards reserve ... | 6,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance to be carried forward ... | 573 | 3 | 10 |
| Total ... | 26,771 | 10 | 5 |

The Directors take this opportunity of pointing out that the "preliminary expenses" have been a good deal of by the detractors of the Bank, but as they have pointed out before the total amount of preliminaries (which have been now reduced from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 26,000 only) were not much considering the number of branches that the Bank had to organize and work. The present situation is very favourable considering the reserve amounts to Rs. 30,000 and the balance of preliminaries only Rs. 26,000 thus the balance is on the whole favourable.

While some detractors have pinned their opposition on preliminaries, others have been finding fault with the salaries of the staff as being inadequate. Thus the Bank has been assailed from two contrary points of view. However in this respect also the Directors wish it to be noted that the position of the staff is being steadily improved and it rests with them really how far to improve their position permanently by honest, laborious and faithful service of the institution.

## THE MADRAS MARKET.

### Banks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Madras... ... ... | ... | 1,090 |
| Bangalore Bank... ... ... | *Sellers* | 120 |
| Commercial Bank ... ... | ... | 19-8 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref | ... | 65 |

### Mills and Presses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... | ... | 70 |
| Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 | ... | 1,000 |
| Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany. | ... | 100 |
| Do. do. do. 31st Dec. | ... | 1,100 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 | ... | 1,000 |
| Carnatic ... ... ... | ... | 525 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 | ... | 1,000 |
| Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving | ... | 145 |
| Coral | ... | 135 |
| Jamalamudugu Press ... | ... | 400 |
| Madras United S. W. & M. | ... | 2,800 |
| Madura ... ... | ... | 130 |
| Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... | *nom.* | 200 |
| Tinnevelly ... ... | ... | 500 |
| Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ... | ... | 550 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. | ... | 100 |
| Tirupur Press ... ... | ... | 450 |

### Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. | 35 |
| Burmah Oil Coy. ... ... | 75*s.* |
| Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911) | 102 |
| Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918) | 98 |
| Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) | *...Sellers.* |
| Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) | *Sellers* 975 |
| Ditto ditto (1909) | *Sellers* 1,000 |
| E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... | *9s. 6d.* |
| Do. 5 per cent. Deb. | *...cum interest* £100 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... | *Sellers* 16*s.* 3*d.* |
| East India Tea & Produce... ... | 20*s.* |
| Indian Aluminium ... ... | 90 |
| Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb. | 90 |
| Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... | *Sellers* 100 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 100 |
| McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | *Sellers* 150 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ... | ... 100 |
| Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed | ... £109 |
| Do. 4½ per cent. Guarantee | ... £102 |
| Madras Electric Tramways ... | ...*nom* £1 |
| Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs | £97 |
| Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid) | ...12*s. 6d.* |
| Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures... | 96 |
| Massey and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | ... 135 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 100 |
| Mysore Chromium ... ... | *Sellers* 85 |
| New Mysore Manganese ... ... | *Buyers* 24*s.* |
| Oakes and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | ... 100 |
| Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... | *Sellers* 100 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 100 |
| Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. | *Buyers* 100 |
| Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society | ... 11-8 |
| Peninsular Mineral (Rs 80 paid) ... | *Sellers* 78 |
| Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. | ... £100 |
| Rangoon Oil ... ... ... | ... 370 |
| Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds | £100 |
| Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ... ... | ... 140 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 106 |
| South Indian Railway Debentures ... | ... £122 |
| Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... | ... £100 |
| Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid) | ... 30 |
| Shell Transport and Trading Company | ... 48*s.* |
| Do. 5 per cent. Preference | ... £ 9½ |
| Shimoga Manganese ... ... | *Sellers* 50 |
| Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | *Buyers* 150 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 104 |
| Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan | ... 97½ |
| United Coffee Growers ... ... | ... 50 |
| Vizianagram Mining ... ... | ... 20*s.* |

## INDIAN GOLD MINES.

### Latest Quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold, 17*s.* 6*d.* paid ... ... | 17*s.* |
| Balaghat, fully paid ... ... | 7*s.* |
| Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid ... | 11*s.* |
| Burma Ruby Mines ... ... | 11*s.* |
| Champion Reef, fully paid ... | ...6*s.* 6*d.* |
| Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid) | ... 1½*d.* |
| Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ... | ...13*s.* 9*d.* |
| Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ... ... | 7*s.* |
| Glenrock ... ... ... | 3*d.* |
| Goldfields of Dharwar ... ... | 5*s.* |
| Goldfields of Mysore ... ... | *Sellers* 3*d.* |
| Hosur Gold Mines (15*s.* 4*d.* paid) ... | ... 1*s.* 3*d.* |
| Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ... | ...28*s.* 9*d.* |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) ... ... | ...42*s.* 6*d.* |
| Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s.* 6*d.* paid) | ... 1½*d.* |
| Kempinkote (New), fully paid ... | ... 7½*d.* |
| Mysore Gold, fully paid ... ... | ...£5-7-6 |
| Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ... ... | ... 1½*d.* |
| Mysore West (19*s.* paid) ... ... | ... 7½*d.* |
| Mysore Wynaad (18*s.* paid) ... | ... 7½*d.* |
| Nanjungod, fully paid ... ... | *Sellers* Rs. 7-8. |
| Nundydroog, fully paid ... ... | ... 22*s.* |
| Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ... | ... 8*s.* 6*d.* |
| Ooregum Preference, fully paid ... | ... 12*s.* |
| Sangli, 13*s.* paid ... ... | ... 2*s.* 9*d.* |
| Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ... | ... Rs. 5 |
| Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15*s.* paid ... | ... *Nom.* |

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRANE—February 9, at Bela, Chemparan, the wife of Henry Wyatt Crane, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—NELSON—February 12, at Cawnpur, William Rowan Wilson, P. W. D., Lahore, youngest son of the late George Wilson, J. P., Partick, to Margaret Anne Nelson, younger daughter of the late David Nelson, of Colne.

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 6m; Sun sets, 6h. 40m High water, 0 21m, 0-13s.; Low water, 6-25m., 6-3s.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
Convocation of Bombay University, H. E. the Governor presiding as Chancellor, 5-45 p.m.
"Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: Evening Entertainment, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35-4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 19.—Bombay Races, fourth day Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines. (Morning,) Back Bay Bath Company, Kennedy Sea Face, 6 p.m. Opening ceremony, Empire Theatre, Hornby Row), 9-30 p.m. Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-45m., 0-43s. Low water, 6-50m., 6-34s.

Thursday, February 20.—Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m. Grand Tableaux and Costume Concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution, Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-9m., 1-14s. Low water, 7-16m., 7-4s.

Friday, February 21.—Bombay Millowners' Association special general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt. H. M. Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-34m., 1-47s. Low water, 7-43m., 7-34s.

Saturday, February 22.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B. V. A., Annual camp of exercise, Mahaluximi Battery, February 22 to March 1. Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Race course, 8-30 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-1m., 2-24s. Low water, 8-11m., 8-5s.

Sunday, February 23.—Sexagesima Sunday. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-31m., 3-9s. Low water, 8-42m., 8-89s.

Monday, February 24.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water 3-5m., 4-6s. Low water, 9-22m., 9-27s.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair of Persian Gazelle (Gazella Subguttarosa) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mrs. T. Stephens.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—Hounds will meet at Irla (horses Parla Station) to-morrow Wednesday at day break and at Santa Cruz on Friday next.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, of 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer's Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Unter Die Soldatin ... Fahrbach |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant ... Suppe |
| Selection | The Earl and the Girl ... Caryll |
| Caprice | The Whistler and his dog ... Pryor |
| Selection | A Country Girl ... Caryll |
| Valse | Acclamations ... Waldteufel |

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Australian" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 20th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 23rd instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 24th instant.

## THE PUMPING STATION AND MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We the undersigned, state that some of us have been permanent residents in bungalows. Some of us have lived for months in tents and cottages on all that portion of Worli Hill and lower down on the North facing the Cliveland Bunder and the Upper and Lower Mahim and on Mahim foreshore and can certify that on no occasion we have experienced during day or night any smell arising from the sewage and the Pumping Station at the Southern end of Worli near Mahaluxmee, nor in our opinion so far, is the health of this portion affected thereby :—

R. Alliber, Engineer Century Mills, B. L. Cunliffe, Bleacher and Finisher of Century Mills, S. Shonock, Weaving Master, Century Mills, Shamrao N. Land, C. H. L. Batliwalla for Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, J. P., M. J. P. Andrade, B. A., L.L. B., Vakil, High Court., J. Grenville, Ardaser, Manager Century Mill, L. J. Pinto, Tricumdass Cullianjee.

## WOMAN'S PROPER PLACE IN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have not the privilege of being in a position to personally thank the writer of the article under the above heading which appeared in your issue of to-day : in the name of many of my sisters as well as myself I would like to express our appreciation and gratitude for the able and noble answer to "Woman's proper place in Society."

In the interests of the whole community I suggest that this "answer," be included in the Pamphlet containing Mr. Justice Beaman's Lecture, which I understand, has been considered worthy of publication.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF MANY WOMEN.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Miss Wanda Heiberg, of Hevik, Christiania, daughter of the late Professor Jacob Heiberg, and Mr. Wilhelm Grenfell Max Muller, First Secretary of His Britannic Majesty's Legation at Christiania, only son of the late Right Hon'ble Professor Max Muller.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

### Claim Upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghir Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs, Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahhzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Dayar, instructed by Messrs Elgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

When the Court rose for lunch on Saturday afternoon the plaintiff brought to the notice of His Lordship that she was afraid of her life because some Khojas purposely passed by her ghurry and abused her and offered her insults. Mr. Justice Russell informed Mr. Inverarity of the complaint made by the plaintiff whereupon Mr. Inverarity assured His Lordship that the 1st defendant has issued instructions that his followers should not in any way do harm to the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Russell told the plaintiff that so long as she was within the precincts of the Court she would be protected by the Sheriff's Sepoy and that if anybody did her any harm and was proved to him he would mete out severe punishment. As to her protection elsewhere she must approach the Commissioner of Police on the subject.

The proceedings opened yesterday by Mr. Inverarity continuing his cross-examination of the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity :—

Why did you say in your affidavit that Jangir Shah had a fixed allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month ? I made an estimate. It occurred to me to be so.

You stated in your plaint that he got Rs. 800 a month ?—I have stated all this on mere estimate.

You do not know what allowance Akbar Shah had got ?—I do not know.

Had the allowance varied ?—I do not know. It may have been increased or decreased.

Would it be in accordance with the custom of the family to increase or decrease the allowance ?—no such custom, allowance is increased or decreased according to the number of children.

What allowance did Ali Shah get ? I do not know.

Would you swear that he got any allowance at all ? I swear and say that he did get an allowance.

As a matter of fact Ali Shah was a Pir of the Khojas for a great many years ?—Yes. Since I came of age I recollect that he was a Pir. He received large offerings from the followers.

Did he keep those offerings to himself ?—No.

I do not know what allowance the first Aga Khan's daughters got, but I conjecture that they received Rs 300 each.

As a matter of fact they did not get this amount ?—I do not know. Do you know what allowance the first Aga Khan's wife got ? I do not know.

Here the affidavit of 14th February, 1906, was put in in which plaintiff stated the allowances to various members of the family. They are :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Aga Khan's Wives ... | ... | Rs. 500 a month |
| Do. Daughters | ... | " 300 |
| Second Aga Khan's Son | ... | " 1,000 |
| Do. Grandchildren | ... | " 700, 800 and 200 etc. |

You have stated these in your affadavit. Did you mention these to your solicitors ? I was not asked by my solicitors ; now I say they are from estimate only what is the allowance paid to Akbar Shah's sons.

Is Zaruckshah, the son of Akbar Shah, entitled to the same allowance as his father ? That depended upon his expenses.

Same in regard to Faruk Shah, another son of Akbar Shah ?—Yes.

What is the amount of allowance ? According to their wants ?

Then it is not fixed ?—When it is settled once, the amount becomes fixed.

Before it is settled, it is uncertain what one is going to get ?—It is certain that every one is entitled to 300 or 400 Rupees, male and female—of each family.

You mean there is a difference in the amount according to the family ?—Yes. There is a difference in allowance between the children and other descendants.

The children of Hassan Ali are entitled to a greater share than those of Kalilullah ?—Yes.

Who is the present Imam of Ismailahs ?—There is no Imam except the 12 Imams.

Was Kalilullah only a Moorshed ?—Yes.

Was he Imam or not of the Ismailahs ? He was not Imam but Moorshed.

Was Hassan Ali an Imam ? No. He was a Moorshed. Except those 12 Imams, there is no other.

Was Ali Shah the Imam ? No. He was a Moorshed.

Is the 1st defendant the Imam ? As far as I know he is a Moorshed.

You have told that Hassan Ali's descendants are entitled to larger allowances than those of Kalilullah ?—Yes. Were the descendants of Ali Shah entitled to a larger cash allowances than the brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali ?—I can't answer unless I explain.

Do you decline to answer that question ?—

Are Alishah's descendants entitled to a larger cash allowance than Hassan Ali's brother and sisters ?—This is like the other question and unless I explain I cannot answer.

You say that Shah Ruk Shah's cash allowance was settled at a meeting. Who would be the people that settle the amount ?—The meeting would be the elderly members of the family. Who are such members ?—The mother of Aga Khan, Aga Khan and Ruk Shah himself.

Did you see them meeting ?—No ; I did not see. I say from my common sense. In other cases elderly members of the family met together and fixed allowances.

Were you present at any of those meetings to fix the cash allowance ?—No. I say because my father Aga Ali Shah and Akbar Shah used to consult one another about these. Were you present at these consultations ?—I was not present. What was the amount fixed for Shah Ruk Shah in his life time ?—I have heard that his allowance was fixed at Rs. 350 a month.

In what year was it fixed ?—When he got himself married—so I have heard.

What was the allowance of Faruk Shah ?—I have heard that he also got Rs. 350 a month.

Were you aware that he got only 100 Rupees a month ? I do not know.

What did Shamsuddin get in his father's lifetime ?—I have not heard that he got anything. I do not know.

Did Kadji Bibi get any allowance ?—I do not know. I have not heard.

Kadji Bibi, your step mother, is not a joint member of the family ?—Yes—She was entitled to the share of her husband's estate.

Apart from her husband's was she entitled to any share in the family estate ?—She was entitled to food, residence and monthly allowance during her husband's lifetime.

Was she entitled during her husband's lifetime to a share in the offering of the Khojas ?—She was entitled. What is her share ?—I do not know what is her share.

In your affidavit you say a fixed allowance was paid to these persons. Was it from your knowledge or from conjecture ?—From a mere estimate.

You know what allowances were paid to each member of the family ?—I do not know.

Were these allowances increased or decreased ?—I say from my common sense that allowances were increased when children were born.

Any case of decrease ?—I did not hear that allowance was decreased.

Is it correct, as you say in your affidavit, that males are entitled to allowance when they attain majority and females when they are married ?—It is correct. Are children entitled ?—They are entitled, from their birth.

If a male member of 10 years old dies, does his share go to his heirs ?—No. The parents get their share.

So if a female member dies ?—The parents get the share.

The reason of that is, as long as the parents are alive, the children get nothing ?—Yes.

Is para 14 of the plaint correct ?—Yes, it is correct.

Are there a large number of the family, grown up and married, who receive no cash allowance ?—I do not know.

Is there any custom as to the particular number of servants which each member of the family must get ?—No fixed number.

The servants are all engaged by the Moorshed or by his Agent ?—I can't answer unless I explain. I engage my own servants and I ask for their expenses. I engage as many as I require, 2 or 3 servants. It would be more if you take grooms and others.

Then the number of servants depend on the amount you require ?—Yes.

Suppose you engage a servant, could Aga Khan object to pay him ?—I do not know what may happen hereafter. No objections were made.

How many carriages are required ? Carriages depend upon the dignity.

How is the dignity determined ? The dignity of the children of the Aga would be superior to those of others.

Then as to the number of horses ? That also depends upon the dignity.

Is it not a fact that carriages are not supplied by the Aga ? I do not know. When I was married, Aga Khan purchased carriages for me.

As a matter of fact you bought carriages at auction ? No, about two years ago I purchased at an auction after my allowance was stopped.

Had Hassan Ali a large number of horses ? Yes.

Was Hassan Ali entitled to, more horses than the other members ? He was entitled to keep more horses. Was it at the expense of the family estate ? Yes.

How many horses was he entitled to keep ? As many as he liked and he was not extravagant.

That depended upon his choice.—As a matter of fact, did the number of horses vary ? Yes—that depended upon his choice.

According to the family custom, who is entitled to keep more carriages—male or female ? That depended upon the dignity of the party.

A female of more dignity than a male would be entitled to more than a male of less dignity ?—Yes.

Suppose the dignity,—Kallilullah's children,—were they all entitled to horses ?

If they were in India, they would have been entitled.

As regards furniture does that depend upon the dignity ? Yes, and also upon the quality of persons.

Was Hassan Ali entitled to more furniture ? Yes.

Each of his descendants entitled to more furniture than the descendants of Kallilullah ? Yes.

The amount of the furniture depended upon the pleasure of the party ?—Yes. And Aga Khan has nothing to do with it ?—No.

When Hassan Ali first came to Bombay he had no

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## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1908.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be present in the University Library, punctually at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to robe and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows are requested to be in the University Library by 5-15 P. M.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 P. M.

By Order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
*University Registrar.*

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1908.


## BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

MR. C. S. CAMPBELL, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, sent in his third annual report of these Societies in the Bombay Presidency in October last, but it has only just seen the light. He admits, at the outset, that at any time and particularly at so experimental a period of co-operative activity in India, he would be chary of depending on statistics and mere figures for any real estimate of the progress or otherwise of sound co-operative work. The irregular period for which statements are prepared this year makes a comparison of figures still more uncertain. Mr. Campbell therefore thinks "we are still too young to say much; results will tell their story in time; we can only suggest the lines of operation and do our best to see that our permanent way is in order and in good direction. Difficulties we must expect and obstacles which allow only of circumvention." The Registrar cannot help feeling that if Co-operation has done nothing more it has anyhow afforded a delightful occasion for friendly work side by side of a Government Registrar with philanthropic native gentlemen. He cannot, he finds, mention the words "philanthropic gentlemen" without at once associating them with the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas, whom he regards us really "honorary organisers in their own way and in a less official manner maybe. There active sympathy, anyhow, entitles them to mention under the head administration." Mr. Campbell, in a sprightly report on a very dry subject, takes the opportunity of acknowledging the special sympathy of some and of making a few remarks on the general question involved in the assistance of officials. There are, it seems, differences of opinion on the point. "Some think that officials should do nothing with regard to Societies beyond any routine which the law or rules may necessitate. Others are ready to take a lead and work hard for and with societies. Others assume various attitudes between the two extremes." Without pretending to criticise the motives for these different attitudes Mr. Campbell essays to put forward "what may perhaps prove a new point of view and thereby encourage some to help who have hesitated to do so hitherto for a fear of interfering spontaneity by immaterial pressure."

As the Registrar is convinced that as the increase of societies in number and size and the increase of supervision necessitated thereby, for many years to come, may depend much on the co-operation of local officials, he puts forward his new point of view almost in the following words:—He feels sure that many who at present take no part are just as keen as those who do. But there is a feeling prevalent that official assistance causes a corresponding flaw in co-operation. If this really were so then the Registrar himself and his staff might cease to assist at once with advantage, and Honorary Organisers cease to draw Travelling Allowance. This, however, is not what is meant by the argument; but that officials not specially engaged by Government for co-operative work should not help in as far as their assistance would be backed by the force of their legitimate official power. But does it really matter who points out the way to the people, who instructs them therein, who encourages them along the road, who corrects their faults, who is always ready to advise, who will help to the utmost that he legitimately can? Surely, observes Mr. Campbell, it is the words and action that are the important things, not the person; though the words and action may be more acceptable, more readily observed and followed, coming from one than from another. Provided their words are sound doctrine and their actions proper, surely Government servants above all should be the most fitted and the most ready to advise and help. And the higher the official, the better he is able to help. Besides, he proceeds, as living amongst the people, as sympathizing—he trusts not only professedly—with the people, the higher officials seem to him obviously in their private capacity the best medium of advice where advice is needed. The Registrar himself, of course, has to be most careful not to erect a tripod, which falls to the ground when his own two feet are removed. But he has no objection to nursing an infant society till it can stand on its own legs. He ventures to say that District Officers, if they started to plead for "Co-operation" in a more wholesale manner, would not find the people abandon themselves so readily to the officially backed exhortation as they would fight shy of the strange experiment. In a word, his point is that "the people have to be told to exert themselves and to work together. When they do, never mind who told them, or even forced them, they get on. He is a master who can induce this result. Merely *nominal* Societies may be induced by the multitude. They are not wanted."

Although there is no Central Society in the Presidency, the Bombay Urban Society has to some extent performed one of the duties of a Central Bank in the way of supplying capital. The Societies have gone on steadily increasin in number, the total at the close of the official year being seventy as compared with twenty-one. Of these, two are urban and fifty rural and the total membership is 1,655 and 3,190 respectively. They have scored varying degrees of success and Mr. Campbell pithily observes: "The life of a Society is as the life of a mortal being; and a moribund Society may need as much attention as a dying man. There are few in hospital at present." Of the rural societies the Registrar tells us that they are not liable to tribal and class distinctions in the way that Societies are. They are societies of agriculturists *ipso facto* and therefore likely to resemble one another very much from village to village. Those that are keen are often pleased with a mixture of castes than otherwise. It is rather a mark of distinction, Mr. Campbell remarks, to have a few low-caste men on show, with their receipt books, to show the amount of loan they have received. "I can recall no special action to emphasize caste beyond what caste does to emphasize itself. The deadliest poison for a Society is the poison of the Savkar caste. They may be thicker than thieves. And surely avarice is thicker than blood. As individuals, however, much good may be found in and from the Savkars." Mr. Campbell thinks that as they are so obviously the local sources of supply capital should be raised from them for the societies. "They drain the country round, he writes, and would lose little if they would only distribute in a more becoming manner. One of the main objects of a Co-operative Society is to teach a profitable use of money; it is not to teach one how to do without money. The Savkar is concerned alone and naturally, with his own profitable use, often thereby over-reaching himself because he forgets that the use to which a loan is put may constitute its best security. Hitherto, however, the village Savkar has on the whole held back, and little or no capital is due to him." And we are inclined to think that, for the time being at all events, this is well, for it was to destroy the pernicious influence of the Savkar over the agriculturist that Co-operative Societies were introduced.

VETERINARY WORK IN BOMBAY. We have before emphasized the importance of the work of the Veterinary College at Parel. Through it is to be looked for much in the way of prevention of disease and thereby a great saving of waste in the most important industry in India. Such results however must be slow. The report of the College from 1906-1907 shows that the year commenced with eighty-nine students on the rolls. The year saw, however, forty-nine new students, as compared with thirty-seven and forty-one in the two previous years, so that its scope is gradually widening and, better than numbers alone, the quality of students is improving. Of the twenty-seven students who left the College twelve passed the Diploma Examination, four failed to pass, one died and one left on account of illness, four failed to pass the first examination and five others left for various minor reasons. Throughout the year there were fifteen scholarships, but a proposal has been accepted and came into force last month, that there shall in future be twenty-one scholarships of Rs. 15 per month each, instead of fifteen of Rs. 10 each. As a rule these are to be offered to men who have passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination, but discretionary powers are conferred on the Principal to award a scholarship to a man not so passed in these tests. Students contemplating taking up Veterinary work need have little fear as to the future. For the present it would seem their services will be readily used by various official bodies, for of sixteen students who passed the Diploma Examination in December 1906, six are employed by District Local Boards on temporary rinderpest inoculation duty, one has been placed in charge of the District Veterinary Dispensary, Panch Mahals, two have been appointed as Assistant Veterinary Officers at the College, one is employed in the Janjira State and two have become private practitioners. It would be instructive to learn with what success these last two have met. That there is vast scope is undeniable, but with the callousness which is shown towards the suffering of animals it is extremely doubtful whether their services are as generally used as they should be. This, however, is a matter in which the man can be trusted to teach the need of his skill. One of the features of the year was the improvement of the Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory. Formerly this left much to be desired, but Major Joslen worked hard in this behalf and has succeeded in bringing it up to a thoroughly efficient standard of equipment. Plans and estimates for a new Bacteriological Laboratory are under consideration. If this be sanctioned, it will be comparatively a small building, and the present Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory will be converted into a Histo-Patho-Bacteriological class-room and dark room for magic lantern exhibitions, photo-micrography, etc., in connection with the new Bacteriological Laboratory, and research and bacteriological investigation work will be confined to the latter building and will be in charge of a skilled Pathologist. This addition to the College staff is much needed. There has been a great amount of material requiring investigation going to waste, so to speak, in the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals, and the Principal and his Assistant could afford but a very limited amount of time even for ordinary blood examinations, to say nothing of detailed bacteriological work. The Patho-Bacteriological Laboratory, it may be mentioned, is quite unsuited for a Bacteriological Laboratory, in that it is too dark and has no northern aspect. Another need is an operating theatre. It is desirable that the students should see as many of the operations as possible, and at present this is difficult, as the majority of the operations have to be performed in the stables. The neighbouring Hospital for animals provides ample material for study, but a very necessary adjunct is proposed in the shape of a dissection room in the College grounds with a small infection ward for the study of special diseases. Some objections have been raised to this, but they are of trivial character which are quite outweighed by the value which would accrue to the teaching capacity of the College.

THE POLICE IN MYSORE. A DECREASE in recorded crime may mean either of two things—better or worse police work. In Mysore the decrease in 1906-07 is, attributed to the former, under the supervision of Mr. F. E. C. Carr, the Inspector General. The decreases are general except in the case of minor offences against the person. Altogether there were 571 less crimes of all kinds than in the preceding year, and the total was well below the average for the past decade, and apportioning the crimes to the population it is seen that only one person in 987 offended, an excellent record. The lower number of cases of organised crime is attributed to the effective preventive measures adopted by District Officers in the border districts of the State, one of which, viz. the system of jungle "beats," resulted in the capture of several dangerous dacoits and in effectually scaring away many dangerous gangs, which had come to regard the jungles as impenetrable fortresses. The most improved districts were Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur, but there was an increase of crime in the Bangalore District and in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities. The percentage of detection in these cities, however, was good, being 80·1 and 90·4, respectively, while in the districts the percentages ranged between 79·1 in Tumkur and 56·7 in Shimoga. Offences against currency numbered twenty-three and here were convictions in eleven cases. Thanks to stringent measures the Hassan District, which has gained such an undesirable repute, was free from gun-murders. There was an increase in the total number of murders reported however, and in fifty-nine cases of murders and twenty-two of culpable homicide twenty-five and eleven convictions, respectively, were secured. One of the features of the Mysore Police administration is the system of "beats" in the suspected hills and jungles of the Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Tumkur, Kadur and Hassan Districts. Greater energy is being taken to prevent crime and to keep a proper watch over criminals and the "beats" are one of the methods employed. Another interesting feature of Mysore Police work is that throughout the State a regular village night-watch and patrol is maintained in the larger and more important villages, the headman being responsible to the Regular Police for the proper up-keep of the rosters. Every villager is bound to take his turn at this night-watch and failure to carry out these duties is punishable under the Village Regulation. A finger-print Bureau has been started and is now working well. The Police in the Madras Presidency and Mysore are ahead of any other force in India in the matter of education, especially if English is taken as the criterion. In Mysore, four-fifths of the Inspectors and one-half of the Jemadars have passed their examinations in English—a very creditable record.

THE PROGRESS OF FAMINE. THE report on famine in India up to the 8th of February shows that it is increasing steadily, with the exception of in the Central India Native States. The United Provinces again show an appalling weekly increase of 147,039, bringing the total up to 776,960 for the Provinces, exclusive of 10,524 persons on works and 3,315 on gratuitous relief in the estates of the Maharaja of Bahampur. The total number on relief in India is now 902,836, an increase of 118,154 in the week. In Bengal the increase was only two hundred short of two thousand, the Central Provinces increased by a little over twelve hundred, Bombay by a little over six hundred and the Punjab, when the lowest total 1,399, is recorded, by 176. The Central India States decreased by 2,878. Judging by the figures and the reports from the United Provinces, it would seem that the worst period is a long way off yet, and that equally steady increases in the numbers on relief there may be expected.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia," with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THEIR Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke have intimated that they are pleased to be Patrons of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

THE resignation of Mr. Barton, lately Telegraph Master of Rangoon, has been accepted.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. "Australien" left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday and is expected here on the 18th instant, at 11 a.m.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Kanzler" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 16th instant.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. "Reichstag" left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday morning.

AT the requet of the Patiala Durbar the Government of India has sanctioned the continuance of Mr. Biddulph's service in the Patiala State until the 31st of March 1909.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th January 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 182,044 mds. and Rs. 41,076 in the earnings.

A PORTSMOUTH paper states that Sir John Fisher may retire from his post at the Admiralty in March, though as a matter of fact, being an Admiral of the Fleet, he does not retire from active service. If Sir John retires, his successor will either be Lord Charles Beresford, or Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson and the command of the Channel Fleet would devolve on Admiral Sir A. W. Moore at present on the China Station.

IT will probably be many years before any great scheme of irrigation is undertaken in Mesopotamia, though the creation of canal systems is certain in the long run to follow upon the construction of the Baghdad Railway. It is suggested that meanwhile the use of irrigation plants driven by oil-engines, such as are being introduced into India, might have good results in extending the area under the cultivation of wheat. Some mechanical pumps have already been erected in and about Baghdad, and they have been found so useful that more are being imported.

MR. G. C. BUCHANAN, the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, goes on leave in March, and intends visiting, in connection with the proposed river training scheme in Rangoon, several important river works, including those on the Lower Mississippi, and the Woosung Bar works on the Yangtse River.

AN extraordinary instance of the transmission of snake venom through a dog to a man was treated in the Mooroopna Hospital, says the "British Australasian." A snake bit a dog, which died almost immediately, but not before it had bitten James Wilkinson. The man exhibited all the symptoms of snake-bite poisoning, but he is now improving.

AT a meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Finance Sub-Committee held on Tuesday, a recommendation was adopted according to which the Committee agreed generally to the control of the reclamation of town lands being handed over to a Trust on the line of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

MR. H. St. C. Bowie-Evans has written to the Colombo papers proposing that an income-tax be levied in Ceylon. "It is possible," he says, "that such a tax may cause an outcry, but at the same time it must be admitted that no community—European or native—can consistently prosper unless governed in the manner that the British Colonies are, law and order observed, and property respected, and it does seem unjust that those Companies and individuals who are earning an appreciable income should not contribute towards the reduction of taxes affecting the less fortunate."

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## NEW DEFENCE SCHEME.

## South Australian Prosperity.

## LABOUR CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 3.

The Minister for Defence was sued a memorandum explaining how the change from the present to the new military system is to be carried out. It is pointed out that it is enacted in the Defence Act passed in 1904 that every male Australian, from the ages of 18 to 60 years, is liable to serve in time of war, but no express obligation is imposed upon men to fit themselves for service. The new scheme repairs this omission by laying upon all male Australians an obligation, as follows:—"Every male Australian will, in time of peace, be liable to undergo military training from 12 to 18 years in the cadets or senior cadets, and from 18 to 26 years in the National Guard." It is proposed to allow individuals to select the arm of the service they wish to join, and to allot to the navy such numbers as may be required. The personal obligation to military training is intended to operate in respect to all who attain the age of 18 years after the scheme comes into force. It is intended that cadet and senior cadet training is to become universal, and that it will be performed both while attending and after leaving school. The compulsory character of the training will be held in abeyance until sufficient instructors are available. Meanwhile the existing volunteer cadet organistion is to be fostered.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

consisting of men from 18 to 26 years, will be divided into two classes. Those from 18 to 21 years of age will be required to attend a training of 18 days in the first year, 18 days in the second year, and 12 days in the third year. Such periods will be curtailed to 12 days in each year in the case of those who have satisfactory cadet records and can show a certain knowledge of drill. The men will be organised in regiments and brigades in accordance with the authorised war establishments. After 21 years of age if not promoted; the men will be incorporated in the senior regiments of the National Guard. The places and times of training will be chosen to suit local conditions and to prevent the dislocation of business, and the men will be trained in their own districts. The training for the naval artillery and scientific corps will be from 18 to 23 years, with four weeks' work each year, of which a proportion may be detached drills. Provision will be made for the encouragement of the voluntary ambition of ardent citizens by the collateral organisation of volunteer reserves. The question of training is touched upon at length, the object, it is stated, being to limit it to such matters as are absolutely necessary for war, and the drill-books are being amended in this direction. In all 150 rounds of ammunition per man will be provided for the first and second years, and 100 rounds for the third year. Separate parades, being too costly, are to be abolished during the first few years' service of those volunteer reserves, but it is considered advisable to only indicate this for the present. Up to the age of 21 a man's services will not be paid for, but allowances may be made where young men have dependants. All men over 21 years of age will be paid, probably at the present militia rates. It is proposed that all officers and non-commissioned officers shall pass through the ranks, and appointments will depend upon examination up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but the examination of those leaving in out-of-the way places may have to be held in abeyance. Other training than that obtained in camp is foreshadowed at some future time. Eventually, it is stated, camps may take the form of moving columns. The uniform is to consist of a military hat woollen jumper or military shirt, breeches of strong cord, leggings or putties, and military boots, which can, it is stated, be procured in Australia for £3. This is to last through a man's service. The officers will also be provided with uniforms, and no variation is to be permitted. A complete set of bandolier equipment, including a great coat, will be provided, and an allowance will be made towards the cost of saddlery after the initial expenditure in new factories has been met. Until then, as heretofore, the men will use their own saddles. Provision has been made for the supply of 20,000 rifles for the year, and steps are being taken to produce the rifles locally and to establish a cordite factory. The present system of obtaining ammunition is said to be working satisfactorily. If it should be necessary no difficulty would be experienced in trebling the output and taking the factory over as a Government concern.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

are to be established, and a condition of mounted service will be ability to provide a horse and saddlery. The horsing of the field artillery may continue as at present, but it may be found economical to maintain horses to provide for the training of the several batteries in turn. The sum of £50,000 annually has been set down for the acquisition of guns, and four batteries of four guns each will be provided each year with an ammunition reserve of 500 rounds per gun. Transport is briefly mentioned, it being acknowledged that it may be impossible for some years to purchase a complete waggon and cart equipment for the National Guard. Provision will be made for the exemption from service of those physically incapable and also of those whom reasons of State policy require to be freed from training either temporarily or permanently. Contributions in lieu of service will be formulated later. It is stated that 40,000 males reach the age of 18 each year of whom 27,000 are fit for service. In eight years there will, it is estimated, be 214,000 men trained and equipped for war. Out of these there will be 83,000 undergoing regular annual training, the remainder being formed into senior regiment corresponding to the junior regiments, in which they performed their three years' training. It may be decided by Parliament to have a week's training every two or three years, or an annual musketry course with a rifle club. At the end of the 22nd year of the system, 750,000 men under the age of 40 will have been trained. No disbandment of the existing militia units is involved. The present units will be expanded into a new one, which will absorb all the militia and volunteers who are willing to continue their service. The present militia regiment has a peace establishment of 521, and a war establisment of 1,052. This will form the nucleus of three regiments for the first three years, all the militia continuing to serve and receive the present pay, but there would be no fresh enlistments. The new force will require about 8,000 officers and 18,000 non-commissioned officers. The initial instruction may be commenced by the 200 instructors of the permanent staff, but it will be absolutely necessary to obtain officers, numbering not fewer than 7,000, by the end of the third year from the existing militia and volunteer forces.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

There are plentiful evidences of prosperity in all parts of South Australia. Outward and visible signs of wealth are to be seen everywhere, and although unfortunately there were some areas in South Australia which had a light harvest this year, there is no doubt that the general result is extremely satisfactory. There are experts whose word can be relied upon who fix the aggregate result of the work of the agriculturists this last year at from 20 to 22 million bushels. The monetary value of the latter quantity of wheat, taken at current rates, would be, roughly speaking, about £4,500,000. A good deal of it, of course, goes back to the ground as seed, but even apart from this the amount of money circulated is very large, and the landowner is consequently in an excellent position. In some cases this year's yield has been far in excess of what a year or two ago was the value of the land on which the crop was raised. The splendid seasons which we have enjoyed have duly attracted the attention of all classes to the profits which attach to the intelligent and scientific cultivation of the soil, and farming pursuits which in the periods of drought were far from popular, are now alluring many people. New lands are being opened up in all parts of the State. The Government have naturally been less ready to purchase land under present conditions than they were when the price was considerably lower, but it has fortunately happened that areas which promise a good return have been discovered on Eyre's Peninsula, in the Pinnaroo district, on Kangaroo Island, and elsewhere. With the new system of farming that has recently come into vogue it has been found possible to raise profitable crops on a comparatively light rainfall. The land which has been followed in the previous season, which has been properly tilled, and which has been treated with the right quantity of suitable fertilisers, has almost invariably brought profit to the farmer, even although the rainfall has been much less than was 10 or a dozen years ago considered to be absolutely necessary to ensure a good yield. The results of experiments made have been so satisfactory that all classes of people are now turning their attention to the land, while the general prosperity which the farming population are enjoying is a sufficient proof that those who adopt the most up-to-date means of dealing with the country in their possession need be under little doubt as to the outcome of their labors. One has only to keep his eyes open when he is passing through the city in a holiday season to see what an immense amount of money must at present be in circulation among the producing classes of this community.

ARTIFICIAL RAIN PRODUCTION.

As far back as 1902 a Mr. W. T. Hamilton Gosche sought permission from the Water and Sewerage Board to try experiments on the catchment area with Hertzian waves for the production of rain. Nothing appears to have been done just then, but at a meeting at Sydney on Wednesday Mr. R. D. Meagher read another letter from Mr. Gosche renewing his request. Mr. Meagher suggested that as such eminent men as Sir Oliver Lodge believed there was something in the theory it would be well to give it a trial, particularly as the experiment would be carried out at no cost to the board. In order to give Mr. Gosche a chance of demonstrating the efficiency of the scheme Mr. Meagher gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that Mr. Gosche be permitted full access to the catchment area for the purpose of installing a plant to project Hertzian waves for the purpose of artificial rain production. The principle of the Hertzian waves is founded upon a discovery enunciated in 1887, and subsequently in the published works of the distinguished German scientist, Henrietz Hertz. He found that waves produced by the spark of the electrical machine could be received by a circular loop wire, and he was able to show the reflection, refraction, defraction and polarisation of the waves. Basing their operations upon the principle, several scientists have in later years attempted to thereby influence atmospheric conditions. Experiments have been conducted on a large scale in America, Germany and South Africa with a view to rain producing over drought stricken areas. Only a limited measure of success, however, has rewarded the efforts of the scientists. Mr. Gosche, who is seeking to experiment here, says:—"I have fully proved my theory by experimental investigation, but whether it will result in success on a large scale is a mere matter of speculation. However, after the receipt of certain information from the Telefunken Wireless Company, which is collecting data for me at its high power station at Nanen, near Berlin, I shall be able to arrive at some more practical conclusion. If these results are satisfactory, I will erect a plant at Bourke's Rock catchment area at my own expense, and finally dispose of the subject. If not successful, we shall have at least tried and proved the abortiveness of the scheme."

MR. BENT AND MR. WADE ON STATE RIGHTS.

The Premises of New South Wales and Victoria were present at the Anniversary regatta at Sydney on Monday, and at the luncheon had something to say on current politics. Mr. Wade referred to the marvellous progress made during the last 50 years. What this country called for more than anything else just now, he said, was population. Although the area of New South Wales exceeded that of Great Britain, our population was only a patch of that of London itself. What we wanted all over Australia was "more people, more husbands, more wives and more children"—a population that would continue to grow. Part of the policy of the Government was to bring all this about by means of immigration, and then as time went on we would have a race of sturdy yeomen, who would do their best to help forward the primary industries, and if need be take up arms when there was a call for them to do so. Referring to the attitude of the Commonwealth Government to the States, he said that when the Commonwealth was established it was generally understood that the sovereign rights of the States were to be maintained, and a patriotic Government would see that it did not let the Federal Government shear his State of the privileges that had been given it under the constitution. "We will have to inaugurate some system of maintaining and protecting our rights as a component part of the Commonwealth," said Mr. Wade. He did not say this in any spirit of antagonism to the Commonwealth Government, because he believed in the Federal Administration. While, however, they recognised this, he thought they should cling to their principles of self-government, which they could not afford to surrender, unles they wished to make self-government a meaningless phrase. Mr. Bent said he did not propose to say anything in a strange land. He endorsed all that Judge Backhouse had said respecting New South Wales and the progress it had made. He had tilted at the press of Sydney, which even went the length of describing his walking stick. "I found that the other day," he said, "a description of my umbrella in one of them, and when I get back home again I intend to tell the firm I deal with that future mountings must be of real gold, and not brass." Dropping into a serious vein, the Premier said he thought the people of the city, should thank God Almighty for the beauties and benefits which surrounded them. He then made complimentary references to the pioneers of the great country who had made the place what it is. Although Mr. Wade began to speak of moderate men, he added of course he meant himself—and although he was one of the seven wonders of the world, yet there were great men before him, and we had to learn lessons from them. He believed that federation was started too soon, and that the Federal Government was unfair to the State Governments, for the work of the latter often caused sleepless nights to those in power in their efforts to improve things. If the Federal Government only exercised more economy there would perhaps be less cause for complaint, and they would not cover up their own mistakes.

LABOR CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY.

The annual conference of the Political Labor League began at the Trades Hall in Sydney on Monday, the president, Mr. F. Flowers, M.L.C., being in the chair. About 250 delegates from all parts of the State attended. Mr. A. Fisher, M.H.R., the Federal Labor leader, and Mr. McGowan, M.L.A., the State leader, were present. In addressing the delegates, the President said there had never been such examples of self-sacrifice in political matters as had been shown during the last two elections. The Federal and State organisations had achieved a high position, though they had not yet attained the ideal aimed at. A great deal of work remained to be done. They should be able to meet at the next elections—whether State or Federal—with even better organisation. When they came to consider how they were hindered, first by the want of funds and secondly by the hostility of the press, he thought they had good reason to be gratified, seeing that their opponents had spent more money on their elections than the executive of the Labor movement had available to fight all New South Wales. There should be an accumulation of funds at the disposal of the executive for fighting purposes. At the recent elections their opponents had spent £1 for every 1 the executive had disbursed. He appealed to the unions for funds. The solidity of the unions was the life-blood of the Colony. With a strong women's branch, and the daily Labor paper, which he predicted would be established between now and the next general election, he hoped to see a Labor Government realised. The business paper was then entered upon. The conference decided by 118 votes to 37 to adhere to the original objective, rejecting an amendment for the securing of the full result of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. The platform was discussed by Mr. Holman, M.L.A., who desires to reduce the planks to 20. Mr. Fisher, M.H.R., said it would be a dangerous, illogical, and retrograde step to alter the contract between a member and the electors for the whole period of Parliament by binding members to additions made to the platform between elections. It was eventually agreed by 85 votes to 21 that members of Parliament be pledged to support the platform as amended from year to year. It was resolved that not more than 44 hours should constitute a week's work, being not more than eight hours on five days and not more than four on Saturday.

[* By telegraph to Press W. A.]

# THE AMERICAN MONEY TROUBLES.

## MR. MORSE ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

## Another Big Insurance Failure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A Despatch from New York states that Mr Morse, the organizer of the so-called Morse chain of banks, the failure of which precipitated the recent panic, has been arrested on a charge of larceny.

He was released on bail of twenty thousand dollars.

Receivers have been appointed for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company on the ground of insolvency.

It is stated that the Company's liabilities amount to 5¼ million dollars, and its assets to 3¼ million dollars.

## NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FINLAND.

### A Ruthless Oppressor.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

General Bekmann, Commander of the 22nd Army Corps, has been appointed Governor-General of Finland vice General Gerhard resigned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

General Bekmann, the new Governor-General of Finland, is notorious for the ruthless methods he adopted in suppressing the last rising in the Baltic Provinces.

## RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

### Re-organisation in the Caucasus.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that an Army Order has been issued which places all troops rom St. Petersburg, which are now in Finland, at the direct and complete disposal of General Bekmann.

Important changes are believed to be impending in the Caucasus owing to Turkish Military movements on the frontier and to the aggressiveness of the Mussulman border population.

It is stated that Generals Zarubaieff and Reuvenkampff are going to the Caucasus as Civil Administrator and Commander of the troops respectively. The Viceroyship will be superseded.

## THE DRUCE CASE.

### Caldwell Declared Insane.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

A telegram from New York states that Caldwell, the witness in the Druce Case, is declared to be insane and has been sent to an asylum.

## ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

### Troops Capture Rifles.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Advices from Van state that in the fight there between the troops and Armenian revolutionaries the former captured three hundred rifles, three hundred thousand cartridges and much dynamite.

## MR KEIR HARDIE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### Mobbed at Johannesburg.

### RESCUE BY THE POLICE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr Keir Hardie has arrived at Johannesburg.

A large crowd mobbed him at the station, throwing eggs, tomatoes and stones.

The police surrounded Mr Keir Hardie, and got him away without his being hit by the missiles.

## AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

### Honour for Regicides.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A telegram from Lisbon states that a large number of the labour classes yesterday laid wreaths on the graves of the regicides.

The police prohibited speeches, but otherwise did not interfere.

## TURKEY AND PERSIA.

### The Question of an Ambassadorship.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Advices from Constantinople state that Persia has assented to the retention of Mirza Riza Khan as Ambassador at Constantinople as requested by Turkey.

## SPAIN AND THE MOORS.

### More Troops Despatched.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Spain is sending two more battalions of troops to Morocco.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday.

The same Company's s.s. "Moldavia" left for Colombo and Australia at 11 p.m. yesterday.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

### A Correction.

In the Association Match between England and Ireland, the former team won by 3 goals to 1.

Oxford beat Cambridge at Association by 4 goals to nil.

## SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

### Protest against the Railway Project.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The Servian press protests against the Austrian railway project and thanks the Russian, British, French, and Italian press for their attitude in the matter.

It attributes to Austria the design to dominate the whole of the Balkans backed up by Germany and to weaken the Slavs in favour of the Germans.

## CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

In the match at Sydney, the New South Wales team were all out for 368, Waddy scoring 107 not out.

England, going in again had made 255 for the loss of four wickets when stumps were drawn. Fane made 101.

## CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

### Navy and Army Estimates.

### RESTRICTIONS ON FRONTIER EXPEDITION CONDEMNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The following cables from London appear in to-day's "Englishman":—

The difficulties between the Cabinet and its expert advisers have been settled with regard to the Navy and Army Estimates.

It is understood that the Navy will show an increase of over one million sterling and the Army a nominal decrease.

General Military opinion condemns the restictions imposed upon General Willcocks regarding the scope and character of the operations in the Zakka Khel country.

## ANOTHER RAILWAY THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

Information of yet another train robbery is related by Mr. Khaikobad Munshi, a student, the nephew of Nawab Framroze Jung who travelled from Hyderabad to Bombay on Wednesday last. He booked one trunk in the brake van and, on arriving at Bombay, found the lock had been tampered with and four 100-rupees notes, and 6 ten-rupee notes, and some gold studs had been removed. Two 1000-rupees notes were left undisturbed. The numbers of the 100 rupees notes are M. 81 96388 to 96391. Mr. Khaikobad is offering a reward for the apprehension of the thief.

## ORIENTAL LEARNING.

### Proposed Degree in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

The chief item on the Agenda for the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, to take place next month, is the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the suggestion of instituting a degree in Oriental Learning. The Committee has recommended the institution of courses of study and examination for titles in Oriental Learning, but does not agree with Mr. V. Krisnasawmy Iyer, the convener, in thinking it advisable to institute a Doctorate in this branch of study at present. Interesting minutes of Messrs. Krishnsawmy Iyer and Mark Hunter on the subject are included in the Agenda paper.

## DECENTRALISATTION COMMISSION.

### Leaves for Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 16.

The Decentralisation Commission concluded its sittings here yesterday afternoon and left for Agra in the evening.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, Financial Secretary to the United Provinces Government, was opposed to Non-official Chairmen of Municipalities because it was not possible to get good non-officials, and Panchyets were not possible because villages were loth to their cohesion.

Mr. Taylor, Secretary to the United Provinces Government, Judicial Department, said the Government aim was to extend education gradually when funds were available. In his opinion Junior Civilian passed candidates in the vernacular could converse with educated people of villages, but not rustics who use dialects.

Mr. J. Porter, Member, United Provnces Board of Revenue, was against snapping the chord between Police and Commissioners and against giving Tehsildars enhanced powers. He would not give District Boards powers of taxation nor Commissioners a budget for Public Works.

Raja of Jehangirabad would appoint unofficial Chairmen to Municipalities where possible. He said the management of the primary schools was defective; the people were most eager for education, he favoured Advisory Councils and the abolishing of the Board of Revenue and would give increased powers to Commissioners.

## SWANN TOWN HALL AT UNAO.

### Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 16.

A pretty function took place at Unao yesterday afternon when the new Town Hall named after Mr. Swann, Deputy Commissioner, was opened. Mr. A. L. Saunders, Cammissioner of Lucknow Division, who motored to the place, performed the opening ceremony. Amongst those present, besides a large assembly of Indian men, were Mrs. Swann, Mr. MacDowell, Superintendent of Police, and Surgeon, Captain Heath Cock.

The proceedings began by the reading of an address by Pundit Dati Madhodroheni in English under the large Dhawana where Mr. Saunders was seated in a chair of gold and silver. After the address had been translated into Hindustani it was presented to Mr. Saunders in a beautiful red plush case. The guests then adjourned to the new Hall which was locked with a solid silver lock and key and was opened by Mr. Swann, who then made a speech followed by Mr. Swann and addressed the gathering in the vernacular.

He said:—"The new Town Hall, which is also to serve the purpose of a public library, was built at a cost of Rs. 18,000 raised partly by subscriptions amongst the leading Zamindars and Raises of Unao District and partly from other Indians of note. The site on which the building has been raised is given by Chandbans Syed Mahomedan Mak and Syed Sahib Ali." The design of the building which was constructed by Messrs. Frizzoni and Co. of Cawnpore is of modern type, the architecture being very neat.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a group photo was taken of all those present.

A MAN named Bayley Brown MacDonal, who was entombed in a mine in Nevada on the 4th December, has at last been rescued. Air and food were supplied to him for 46 days through a 6-inch pipe, and when he was brought to the surface he seemed well and laughed and joked. The whole town was extraordinarily excited over the incident.

# ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

## RAPID ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS.

### Zakkas Mustering about China

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The column under General Willcocks camped at Walai in the Bazar Valley on the night of the 15th. There was some sniping during the night.

The following further casualties have been reported up to 1 p.m. on the 16th.

No. 9043, Private Roberts Fordyce, F. Company, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.—Killed.

No. 4319, Sepoy Khawala Mahomed, D. Company, 28th Punjabis.—Dangerously wounded in the stomach.

On the 15th, simultaneously with the advance of General Willcocks a column under Lieut.-Colonel Roos Keppel marched from Landi Kotal via the Bazar Pass. It is reported from Landi Kotal that this column crossed the Bazar Pass without opposition and entered the Bazar Valley at 1 p.m. on the 16th.

Most of the first Brigade under General Anderson were at Chora.

The report is confirmed that the rapid advance of the troops surprised the enemy and enabled our troops to anticipate them in occupying the strongest position in the Valley.

Lieut-Colonel Roos-Keppel reached China in Bazar on the night of the 15th February without opposition, but his piquets were fired on during the night. He reports no casulities up to 11 a.m. on the 17th.

General Willcocks joined hands with Lieut-Col. Roos-Keppel's Column on the 16th and moved his camp near to China that day, on the 16th the 45th Battery's Sikhs which formed part of the escort for a large convoy marching from Chora to China whilst piqueting the hills close to China were attacked by the enemy in some considerable strength. General Willcocks ordered the 45th to take the hill on which the enemy were posted supporting them by the Seaforth Highlanders and 2 guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery and the 2end Derajat Mountain Battery. The hill was carried with the following casualites.—

Subadar Sangar (Sangat) Singh, 45th Sikhs., No. 4080 (Rank) Mal Singh, 45th Sikhs, both dangerously wounded.

The wing of the 25th Gurkhas that marched in with General Willcocks was detached by him on the 15th to hold a commanding hill on his line of communication. The Gurkhas were sniped that night, but reported only a few mules wounded.

No. 1519 Sepoy Kwaja Mahomed, 28th Punjabis, died of his wounds.

LATER.

The Zakka Khels are gathering about China, some three hundred of them having been seen on the surrounding hills, but the sniping on Sunday night was no more serious than on the previous days.

### THE TRIBE'S HISTORY.

After a series of raids and a contemptuous defiance of the British Raj, the Zakka Khel Afridis have brought on themselves a punitive expedition with all the misery and destruction that it entails. In the light of the information now officially published regarding the progress of the operations, the following account of the Zakkas and the other inhabitants of Afridi-land published by the "Pioneer" may be of interest.

Tradition derives the Afridis from an ancestor Ben Walid by name and a Jew by birth, who embraced Islamism, and whose decendants in the tenth century got possession of certain tracts of country in the western portion of Afghanistan. The story goes that a chief of these descendants called Afridi was obliged to fly the country owing to his enormities, and that his wanderings brought him into what is now known as Afridi-land, where he settled down and founded the people called after him. At the present day the Afridis are divided into eight main divisions—the Kuki, Malikdin, Kamber, Kamar, Zakka, Aka, Sipah and Adam Khel. The Afridis hold the country to the south and west of the Khyber, and their settlements touch the west of the Peshawar district. To their south lie the Orakzias, with whom they joined forces against the British in the war of 1897-98. The Adam Khel, who occupy the hills between the Peshawar and Kohat districts, are regarded as a separate community, their interests not being identical with those of the clans to the north-west. The whole area covered by Afridis-land amounts to about 900 square miles. In the summer months the majority of the Afridis move to Tirah. The Rajgul and Maidan Valleys are studded with their mat huts during the hot weather, and their flocks and herds find good pasturage. The Kuki Khel invariably resort to Rajgul, while Maidan is left for the other clans. As to the character of the Afridis they have often been described, sometimes perhaps with less justice than they deserve. Ruthless in exacting revenge, confirmed robbers and shameless at times in their treachery, they have yet in themselves the makings of fine soldiers, as many Indian regiments can attest.

SIR ROBERT WARBURTON'S EULOGY.

Perhaps the most flattering description of the Afridi that has yet found its way into print is that given in Sir Robert Warburton's Eighteen Years in the Khyber, No one knew more about the Afridi than this famous Warden of the Marshes: no Britisher ever won from this rugged race greater respect or affection. These are the words of the man of whom it has been said that the temporary loss of the Khyber in 1897 broke him heart:—

"The Afridi lad from his earliest childhood is taught by the circumstances of his existence and life to distrust all mankind, and very often his near relations, heirs to his small plot of land by right of inheritance, are his deadliest enemies. Distrust of all mankind, and readiness to strike the first blow for the safety of his own life have therefore become the maxims of the Afridi. If you can overcome this mistrust, and be kind in words to him, he will repay you by great devotion, and he will put up with any punishment you like to give him, except abuse. It took me years to get through this thick crust of mistrust, but what was the after-result? For upward of fifteen years I went about unarmed amongst these people. My camp, wherever it happened to be pitched, was always guarded and protected by them. The deadliest enemies of the Khyber Range, with a long record of bloodfeuds, dropped those feuds for the time being when in my camp. Property was always safe and the only record of anything being ever removed was the gear belonging to the trooper of the Khyber Rifles taken away from the serai at Landi Kotal which was a case of enmity, but every item was brought back and placed at Malik Walli Muhammad Khan's gateway in the Khyber. The only loss ever incurred by me was when my pony, Colonel Barrow's charger, Captain Swanstone's pony and some ten mules were carried off from the camp of the Second Division. Tirah Field Force, at Sawikot on the 17th December, 1897. Time after time have the Afridi elders and "jirgas" supported me even against their own Maliks. Lastly, when at Bagh in the maidan of Tirah during November, December, 1897, with war, and burning houses and desolation surrounding them, when I told the old men of the Afridis in reply to their cry, that it was out of my power to help them then, the "jirga" with tears in their eyes replied: 'Never mind Sahib, whatever happens we are earnestly praying that you may not be injured in this campaign.' These old men were witnessing the destruction of everything that was dear and sweet to them in life—the burning of their homes, built up with enormous labour, and after several years of work for in Tirah forts are not built by contract. And yet in that supreme hour of their distress they had a thought for the safety of the Kafir who had done nothing for them except to try to be their friend."

Though the most disunited of people as a general rule in the hour of common danger they have been known to lay aside their petty animosities and join together in one cause. Colonel Paget in his "Record of the Expoditions undertaken against the N.-W. Frontier tribes" (compiled from military and political despatches, gives an interesting picture of a council of war composed of heads of villages in each clan and guided by Mullahs and Maliks.

"They manage this in rather a primitive manner; each negotiator takes a stone, and, placing it on the top of that of his clansman, swears a sacred vow, that until the common cause be finally settled, and these stones removed, the feud between the two parties shall be dormant; and their oath and these occasions are seldom violated. These councils also arrange all the plans of the campaign and the number of men required from each branch of the tribe, which are furnished in quotas from villages in proportion to their numerical strength and each party is headed by its own Malik. On taking the field, each man brings with him a sheep skin full of flour and the amount of ammunition that he can manage to collect; but should hostilities be protracted beyond the time that the supply of provisions will last, the tribes are either kept together and fed by contributions from villages in the neighbourhood, or disperse for a few days to make ammunition and to replenish their commissariat; but, should the latter contingency be adopted, it frequently happens that mistrust in each other and the fear of treachery in their neighbours prevent their again uniting."

THE ZAKKA KHEL.

The same authority gives the following interesting details regarding the Zakka Khel. They inhabit a says the Khyber Pass from Gar-gora to Garbi Lal Beg, on the boundary of Lobargi. This tribe has always been divided by internal, inveterate, and hostile factions.

The Bash Khel section who number about 500 families and are settled in Bazar, are the most notorious and desperate robbers, thieves, and assassins, and derive their means of subsistence exclusively from the practice of these crimes. The soil which they cultivate is insignificant in extent, and is dependent entirely on rain.

The Zakka Khel are the most important and most powerful of all the Afridi clans. Their several sections hold land in the Maidan of Tirah, in Bara, in Bazar, and in Khyber. Their winter quarters are in the caves and hamlets of Bazar and Khyber, and their summer quarters in Maidan and Bara. Their fixed villages in Bara are Shan Khel, Paendeh, Butan Kala and Zaodin situated on the river banks between the Sipah on the west and the Aka Khel on the east Bazar from Chora westward belongs entirely to them, and is their great winter retreat. In the Khyber they possess Bostan Kala, Lala Beg, and Allabdad Kala. The Zakka Khel are the proudest Afridis. They are scarcely ever known to take service in the army or in the police.

This tribe has always been noted as the most active thieves in the Peshawar Valley. In 1857 when the Mutiny broke out, although they were under blockade for innumerable highway robberies, strange to say, they did not take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of troubling us, and on the 14th August two out of the three sections were induced to make their submission, and to enter into the following agreement:—

1st.—To abstain from raids, etc.

2nd.—Not to barbour thieves or murderers taking refuge.

3rd.—To afford reparation for abduction of women from British territory.

4th.—To refer matters of complaint against British subjects to the courts.

5th.—To send an accredited agent when required.

6th.—To pay a fine of Rs. 100 for non-compliance with any of the above terms.

In 1861 the Zakka Khel having made a raid on British subjects in the neighbourhood of Kajurai agreements were taken from the other tribes of Kajurai making them responsible for the future behaviour of the Zakka Khel.

TEN YEARS AGO.

The following quotations from letters of our special correspondents in the Frontier War of 1897-8 may be given to supplement the above information:—"The Zakka Khel, who alone of all the Afridi clans were really responsible for keeping hostilities so vigorously alive have their settlements in the Bazar Valley and Khyber tracts during the winter, and move to Maidan and the upper part of the Bara Valley during the summer, and are the most powerful of all the Afridi clans, mustering 4,500 fighting men, mostly well armed. They are notoriously bloodthirsty and treacherous, and are dreded even by their fellow tribesmen. It was they who had planned and mainly carried out the attack on the Khyber posts, and in all the tribal councils during the past few weeks they alone had formed the irreconcilable war party." . . . "It was a great disappointment to the troops under General Symons not to find the enemy in force in the Bazar valley. The Zakka Khel had the whole of the upper part of the Bara Valley once again open to them, and they discreetly left Bazar to the care of small bodies of men. Cheena is the only village of importance in the valley, and the enemy did not consider it worthwhile fighting for. Their cave dwellings along the Bazar River could not be destroyed." . . . "The blowing up of their villages was a far greater loss to the Khyber Zakka Khel than to those of the Bara and Bazar valleys, for the Khyber men stay in the pass all the year round, do not migrate, and have no other homes except caves in the hills. They must have been suffering considerable distress, for it was now (5th January) very cold, the thermometer at night registering 13 degrees of frost."

Implicable foes though they were in the war of 1897-8, the Zakkas had eventually to send in their submission; but this was not till several months had passed and Bazar Valley operations had succeded a Tirah campaign. Once more the Zakkas have been on the warpath, once more they have to be quelled. The Field Force so far has met with no opposition, the rapidity with which the movements have been carried out evoking, it is said, expressions of astonishment from the Afridi, themselves no mean judges of mobility in the field. The troops are steadily performing their allotted task, the erstwhile raiders suffering the unpleasant experience of a counter raid on a fairly extensive scale. It may be hoped that the lesson will be taken to heart; that repentance will quickly follow on retribution and that the operations will not require to be protracted beyond the originally estimated limit of ten days.

The scale of the map given above is roughly 4 miles to the inch. For the sake of greater clearness—the main purpose after all of a rough sketch such as this—mountain ranges, it will be observed, have been omitted. The Anglo-Indian reader may perhaps be presumed to have a fair knowledge as to the mountainous character of this border country.

## TELEGRAPH CHANGES.

### Postage Stamps to be Used for Receipts.

### NEW PROCEDURE IN DELIVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The following Press Communique has been issued to-day by the Department of Commerce and industry:—

Acting on the recommendations of the Telegraph Committee the Government of India have decided that with effect from the 1st April, 1908, postage stamps shall be substituted for the double telegraph stamps now used for the payment of the charges for telegrams tendered by the public. Postage stamps are already used in all combined postal and telegraph offices and the change will have the effect of producing uniformity of procedure which from a departmental point of view is most desirable. The main advantage of the reform, however, is that the present method of accepting telegrams at the counter will be greatly simplified and their despatch proportionately accelerated.

As soon as postage stamps are brought into use the receipt granted for a Telegram will have no stamp or portion of a stamp attached to it. It is, therefore, of great importance that the public when despatching their telegrams should themselves affix the stamps to the message forms as is done in the United Kingdom and see that they are defaced by the dating stamp in their presence. It is hoped that the public will rapidly accustom themselves to this procedure, for by adopting it they will protect both themselves and the department from the risk of fraud.

As a further step towards accelerating the despatch of business in telegraph offices the Government of India have sanctioned certain changes in the forms of the receipts granted to the tenders of messages at the counter and received by the peon on delivery of a message to the addresses. In the former case the receipt will no longer be attached to the message form but will be entirely separate from it and it has been designed so as to reduce to a minimum the entries to be made upon it by the counter clerk. As regards the receipt for delivery each peon will in future receive at the beginning of the day a tabular form in the first column of which will be entered the number of each telegram entrusted to him for delivery. The same number will also be shown upon the envelope containing the telegram and the addressee or the person who receives the telegram on behalf of the addressee should place his initials in the second column against the number of his message as recorded on the tabular form.

There will, therefore, be no separate form or ticket of receipt for each telegram as heretofore. The public can materially assist the Telegraph Department in expediting the general treatment of telegrams by making themselves acquainted with these simple methods and by giving a prompt acknowledgement to the delivering peons.

If it could be arranged in public offices, in merchantile firms, hotels and all other establishments at which numerous telegrams are regularly delivered to have a definite point for the delivery of telegrams it would of very great advantage. It is feared there is a considerable waste of time under the present system and this is apt to interfere with that general efficiency which should characterise the treatment of public telegrams at all times.

## FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 16.

Under the auspices of Mr. Oppenheim, Officiating Collector, a meeting in aid of the Famine Relief Fund will be held at Mearight Hall on Saturday next the 22nd instant when it is expected a good response will be made to the appeal for the relief of the famine-stricken. An executive committee to control the relief operations will also be formed.

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

## DHONDO PANT.

THE MUHARRUM.

While deploring the untowar conclusion of this year's Muharrum festival in Bombay, everyone must admit that the Police behaved splendidly and took precisely the right action at the right moment. The immediate cause of the outbreak, which resulted in an appreciable loss of life and property, is said to have been the "fracas" which occurred between the Sunnis and Shias in Falkland Road on Thursday morning and the consequent arrest by the Police of three members of the Sunni community; but one would probably not be far wrong if one laid down that for the last six or eight weeks the mind of the Musalman community had contemplated the possibility of trouble. With people of the class which inhabits the area between Bhendy Bazaar and Two Tanks a suspicion of the possibilities of a riot are almost sufficient to ensure that there will be one; and fully six weeks prior to the commencement of the period of so-called mourning for Hasan and Husein there was a lurking suspicion in the mind of the populace that all might not go well. The question of the electric overhead wires, which necessitated the building of smaller "tazias," was freely discussed in the Muhammedan "mohollas;" and in spite of the settlement arrived at between the Police Commissioner and the leaders of the various "jamats," one might have heard tales of this or that band of Muhammadans declaring that they would sooner cut the wires than build their tabuts smaller or threatening that they would not carry their "tabuts" out at all. In truth, a certain spirit of unrest and anxiety was abroad during the few weeks prior to the commencement of this year's Muharrum.

All, however, might have gone well but for the unfortunate brawl on Thursday morning. So far as one can judge from the Press reports, the Shias were primarily to blame for daring to halt right in front of a Sunnis' mosque and commence beating their breasts at the very hour of prayer. Out rushed the Sunnis thirsting to avenge themselves, and were only prevented from serious conflict by the politic action of the Police who forced the Shia band, composed of Mughals, Julhais and others to march forward with their "tabut" and leave the Sunnis in peace. But the seed of discord was sown, and the Sunnis made up their minds to be even with the Shias later on. Hence arose the second brawl, when the Shias returning from the immersion of their "tabuts" were suddenly attacked and a hand to hand conflict ensued. On this occasion the Police arrested three Sunnis, who were later in the day released by the Commissioner; and this action was made a ground for the sullen refusal to take out the "tazias" which formed that the primary stage of the trouble on Thursday afternoon. The unrest, the grumbling and the panic, which ushered in the day, now assumed more definite shape and continued gathering fresh strength until the mischievous "badmash" element saw that the moment of action had come and commenced to attack the Bohra Community and destroy their property. The Police, whose insufficient numbers are terribly evident on such occasions, did their best to stem the tide of lawlessness; but were finally forced to take the law into their own hands and fire upon the mob. It was a thoroughly successful action and may be said to have broken the back of the eimeute; and when a little later the military arm arrived and picketed itself in the streets, confidence was gradually restored. There can be no doubt whatever that had the Police not acted as they did, a far more wide-spread and dangerous outbreak would have occurred and neither life nor property would have been secure in the Musulman quarter proper of the city.

Any dispassionate review of the events must be largely concerned with the possibilities of preventing similar outbreaks in future. As long as the Sunni and Shiah are living side by side in the same city; as long as both parties work themselves up, as they now do into a condition of ecstatic fanaticism during the first ten days of the Muharrum month, so long will the chances of rioting and conflict never be entirely absent. But one feels that possibly by executive order or by persuasion the volcanic element might be kept in subjection. The Bohra mosque in Doctor Street, the Sunni mosque in Falkland Road have both been proved to be centres of trouble and disaffection, and it is a question for the authorities whether in future years any special orders should not be issued with regard to these two places, forbidding, for example, all drumming in front of them or forbidding the transport of any "tazia" past them. If there is a Shia mosque located in the very heart of a Sunni quarter, and if a "Shia" tabut is permitted to be transported past a Sunni mosque patronized by some of the lower-class Muhammadans, the chances are obviously ten to one of an outbreak; and the only method of dealing with such a condition of affairs is by very strict executive orders, backed, if possible, by the approval of the more respectable leaders and headmen of the various Muhammadan fraternities.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Corporation performed a record quantity of business at its first sitting during the current month, having wiped off no less than sixty items in two hours. This was chiefly due to the fact that the bulk of the items were non-contentious; but also to the fact that the "enfant perdu" of the Corporation was in a comparatively non-militant mood and forbore to rise and enlarge upon the lengthy motion bearing his sign-manual. This motion in question was put forward in the form of a resolution of the Society of Veterinary Surgeons and amounted to a protest against the appointment by the late Acting Commissioner of an unqualified man to the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of Markets. The Chairman of the Standing Committee quite rightly pointed out that no slur upon the Veterinary graduates of Bombay as a body was ever intended; and that the official in question, whose primary duty is to seize contraband meat and prosecute the importers, was chosen chiefly for the reason that he required for that work and actually possessed some detective ability. Mr. Baptista might have gone further and remarked that, inasmuch as all meat transported into the Island from places other than the Bandora Slaughter-houses is under the Municipal Act contraband, it is obviously more necessary to have a vigorous man with detective ability to seize it than one whose only claim to recognition would possibly be his ability to distinguish between good and bad meat. The individual, who was appointed to this responsible post, seems by the way, to have so far justified his selection; for judging by the reports in an evening contemporary he had during the months of December and January seized 31,000lbs. of contraband-meat and initiated 27 prosecutions in which the Magistrate imposed fines aggregating 800 rupees. His action, according to the reports one hears has reduced the illicit traffic very considerably; and there seems little doubt that, if he continues to prosecute his duties with the same vigour, a system, which was of long-standing and which had attained the dimensions of a public scandal, will be practically quashed.

EPIC INDIA.

A very comprehensive and scholarly description of India as she was in the days of the Mahabharata and Ramayana has been issued. The author is Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., who has previously written analytical studies of the two great epics and has now collected in a convenient form all the facts concerning the Aryans, their immigration and their customs, that can be gathered from a careful examination of those two priceless works. Mr. Vaidya adheres to the theory of a double immigration by the so-called Aryan people, the first wave of whom established itself in the Punjab and spread eastwards along the foot of the Himalayas, and the second settled in the valley of the Jumna; and concurs in the theory of Sir H. Risley that whereas the first invaders brought their women with them and thereby preserved their peculiar racial characteristics, the second invaders brought few women with them and were therefore forced to form alliances with the aboriginal Dravidian people and so gave rise to those mixed castes and tribes whose origin has proved such a puzzle to the ethnologist. Mr. Vaidya, however, will not for a moment accept Sir H. Risley's theory of a Scythian origin for the Mahrattas of Western India and points out that both manners, and history and chronology rebut such a theory. One cannot help thinking that Mr. Vaidya is absolutely right: for the more one sees of the Mahrattas and the more one learns of their manners and customs, the more is one convinced that they possess within them a very considerable admixture of Dravidian blood and that they are far more probably the outcome of intermarriage between the Yadava and kindred Aryan tribes and the Dravidian women of prehistoric India. The author sums up the result of his laborious research in a suggestion that the people of Western India are the descendants of a mixed race of broad-headed Aryans and Dravidians, the higher castes being more Aryan than Dravidian and thus preserving their broad heads more and more distinctly. Mr. Vaidya next proceeds to trace the history of marriage-customs and caste, to describe the physique and complexion and dress of the Indians of the epic age, proves by a variety of quotations and inferences that the Aryans and original mixed Aryans were flesh eaters in the beginning, and adds most useful chapters on their manners and morals, their system of administration and their trade and industries. The later chapters are devoted to discussing the geographical and astronomical knowledge of that period, and the language, religion and philosophy of the earliest races of India. Mr. Vaidya's work is well worth perusal by those who take interest in Indian history and antiquities, and forms an admirable addition to the study of Indian ethnology.

## MUTINY VETERANS FUND.

### Children's Contribuution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 16.

The children of Cawnpore are to be identified with the Crimean and Mutiny Veterans Fund. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy having undertaken to further the interests that Fund by giving a Pierot Combination entertainment about the middle of March which it is believed Earl Roberts will regard with pleasure. The children taking part are the same as those trained for the Dolls Concert which was such a great success. The other children not taking part will be amusing by collecting subscriptions towards the Fund.

## INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS' RETIREMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

Among officers of the Indian Medical Service who are leaving Madras this year, preparatory to retirement are Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, C. I. E., Surgeon-General with the Madras Government who will probably be succeeded by Colonel P. H. Benson., Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Browning, C. I. E., Principal, Madras Medical College, who will be succeded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Crawford, Colonel. J. J. Hackett, Wilkins P. M. O., 9th Division, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pemberton, District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam. Colonel F. W. Thompson, Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, Colonel W. G. King, C. I. E., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner in Burma, are also going on leave preparatory to retirement.

## MRS. ANNIE BEASANT.

### On Public Spirit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

Mrs. Beasant took for the subject of her discourse yesterday afternoon at the Adyar Lodge "Public Spirit, Ideal and Practical." She described the practical duties of truly public-spirited man in many activities of life and emphasised great responsibility that lay upon all regarding the respect due to constituted law and order. She referred, as an example of what the public spirited man should be, to the late Mr. Bradlaugh and described how during his whole career as agitator he had attempted to get bad law reformed by legal means. She exhorted he would-be politicians, specially of the younger generation, to begin by doing work that lay near at hand in their own Municipalities and Villages and so get training for wider responsibilities. She instanced, as an example of value of this career, the work of Joseph Chamberlain.

Mrs Beasant opened a Free School for Panchamas this morning and upveiled the bust of the late Colonel H. S. Olcott.

## CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### List of Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Justice Harrington presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commenced at Calcutta to-day. The following is the list of cases for trial:—

Emperor vs Upendranath Ghose, committed by Mr. D. H. Kingsford for house-breaking and theft.

Emperor vs Harold Myers, committed by Mr. W. B. Heycock, District Magistrate of Burdwan for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Emperor vs Harry Price, committed by Mr. R. A. N. Singh for using as genuine a forged document cheating and indncing delivery of property.

Emperor vs Rajab Ali, committed by Mr. R A N Singh for murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and grievous hurt.

Emperor vs Arsad Ali Jamadar, committed by Mr. R A N Singh for administering a stupefying drug in order to cause hurt and for theft.

Emperor vs Russick Lal Dey, committed by Mr. R A N Singh for cheating and inducing delivery of property.

Emperor vs Sheik Abdul and seven others committed by Mr. R A N Singh for grievous hurt, being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting.

## WEATHER WARMING UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 16.

There is a distinct warming up in the weather experienced. During the past week past 3 or 4 nights have been so warm as to render necessity of having a covering almost unnecessary.

## POSTAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. W. Maxwell, C.S., Postmaster-General of the Punjab, has become Deputy Director-General preparatory to taking over the office of the Director-General of Post Office when Mr. Stewart Wilson goes on leave next month. Mr. J. Hamilton is officiating as Postmaster-General of the Punjab and Mr. C. H. McMinn is in charge of Field Post Office arrangements of the Bazar Valley force.

## THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

### Requiem Service in Bombay.

A Requiem Service will be celebrated on the 20th February at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, at 9-30 a. m. (S. T.), by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaum in memory of His late Majesty King Dom Carlos I. and His late Royal Highness the Crown Prince Dom Luiz Philippe.

We are informed that H. E. the Governor, the Chief Justice, His grace the Archbishop of Bombay and officers representing the Army and Navy will be present.

The service will also be attended by many high officials and the Consular Body in Bombay.

The previous evening a solemn Office of the Dead will be sung at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun will officiate at both of these functions.

On Thursday evening at 5-30 p. m. and on Friday morning solemn services will be held in the same Church, for the repose of the soul of the late Patriarch of Goa, Dom Antonio Valente.

# SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

### Scottish Cup Ties.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Cross-country running continues to gain in favour across the Channel and although the Englishmen were again successful in the 4th Annual International Race at Paris, on Sunday, France managed to make a very fair show. The race is one in which our champion club team meets the best club team in France, and in the past has been won by the Highgate Harriers (twice) and Sulton Harriers. On Sunday the Birchfield Harriers upheld the prestige of England and the chosen probably represented the strongest club team which has so far taken part in the event. The Racing Club de Paris did duty for France, and Belgium also joined in under the banner of the Union Saint Gilloise. Much was expected of A Underwood, the ten miles flat and Internatioual Cross-Country champion. A bad tumble (soon after the start), however, compelled him to retire and it is feared he will not be able to compete in the Midland Counties Championship on February 15th. A. J. Robertson, the Peterborough runner, made a capital effort and had he not lost fully fifty yards by running off the course, when in front, he would probably have won. Even as it was, he was only two seconds behind J. Keyser (France) who covered the 8 miles of hilly country in 49 mins. 12 secs. E. Green was only another second behind Robertson and as seven Englishmen finished in the first ten the visitors acquitted themselves very well indeed. Perhaps the most striking thing about the race is the strength of the Birchfield Harriers, and, with Underwood fit and well, the famous "Staghearers" ought to easily retain their team honours in the National Championship at Newbury on March 7th.

FRANCE AND THE OLYMPIAD.

The best news in connection with the Olympic Games we have heard for some time, is that the difficulty annnt the constitution of the French Olympic Committee has been overcome. The representatives of the leading bodies governing sports in France lately had a conference with two out of the three Olympic Committees and the outcome of this was an arrangement by which the real sporting bodies will be represented on an augmented committee. This is good and we may now expect the pick of French athletes to take part in the festival. We were beaten by France in 1906 but, with a really representative team, we ought to easily win the majority of events this time. The fact of France joining in will also

lowing was proposed: "A cricketer may not play for more than one county within the calendar year, under penalty of disqualification for two years, a British Colony, Dependency of State, to be regarded as a county." It is to be hoped the M. C. C. will reject such a small-minded proposal which would impose a grave injustice to a man. No cricketer should ever forfeit his birthright and should always be eligible to represent his native country, State or Colony. We have had "Ranji" play for England on the cricket field and S. M. J. Woods of Australia at Rugby football and plenty of other Colonials have also done so. It is right and proper to make a Colonial put in a certain length of time before being qualified by residence to play for a county, but to deprive him of his qualifications because he represented his own Colony or State, will strike most sportsmen as rank injustice.

FOOTBALL.

Experiments were the order in the North vs. South Trial match under Association rules at Manchester this week. Only five old Internationals were included among the 22 players, so that the powers-that-be gave the new comers every chance. It was a strange game in many respects and the Southerners on the play, ought to have won easily, instead of which a draw—4 goals each—was the result. All four goals for the South were put on by Hilsden of Chelsea, who, with Vivian Woodward of Tottenham and Windridge of Chelsea, made up the best three inside forwards seen for a long time. The fixture brought the total up to 22, of which the North has won 10 and the South 8, while 4 games have been drawn.

SCOTTISH CUP TIES.

There was almost a total absence of the sensational element about the first round of the Scottish Cup Ties. Most of the leading teams had easy matches and therefore they survive. The chief struggles were the Falkirk vs. Glasgow Rangers and Dundee vs. Airdrieonians matches, the first pair drawing at Falkirk, while Dundee visited the "Onions" and prevailed by a goal to nil. Then there was the St Mirren and Third Lanark game, in which the former, at home, confirmed recent good form by winning by 3 goals to 1.

THE LEAGUE.

The First League matches on Saturday were remarkable for the even nature of the play, as, save for the 6 goals to 2 win of Sunderland over Bury, and the 5 goals to 1 success of Sheffield Wednesday against Manchester City, there was little to choose. Chelsea surprised football critics by visiting Manchester United and playing the leaders to a goal (1—0) which will encourage them in view of to-morrow's Cup tie. The Second League tournament was noteworthy for the defeat of Oldham by Hull, and Derby county now tops the table with a clear lead of 2 points.

RUGBY.

The surprising success of Cornwall over Gloucestershire (40 points to 10) has created a peculiar situation in the West of England and these two county teams, with that of Devon, will have to again try conclusions to determine which shall meet Middlesex for the championships of the Southern group. Of Club games, the return between London Scottish and Harlequins created great interest, the former wiping out the previous defeat by 15 points to 5. Both teams suffered through mishaps, Macleod injuring his head (a kick) which will keep him out of the Scotland vs. Wales match, while Lambert strained a muscle of the thigh and could not run.

THE TURF.

Students of form are now busy studying the weights for the Spring Handicaps, which appeared yesterday. Mr. Joel's French bred Eider figures at the top of the Lincoln Handicap, Liverpool and Newbury Spring Cups, City and Suburban and Queen's Prize. The dead-heater with The White Knight for the Ascot Gold Cup (which was stolen) is adjudged to be 2lbs. better than Malue in the "City and Sub," while in the Kempton Park Jubilee he receives 3lbs. from Galvani which has been given an import of 9st. 2lbs. with Malue on the 8st. 12lbs. mark. Trying to tip before the acceptances are known, is rather useless, but should All Black, 7st. 12lbs, remain in this event, he ought to be worth support.

Ascetic's Silver heads the Grand National, with a burden of 12st 7lbs, a weight which only Cloister (1893) and Manifesto (1897) have carried to victory. When Ascetic's Silver won in 1906, his burden was 10st 9lbs, while the previous year Kirkland carried 11st 5lbs to victory and now has an impost of 11st 12lbs, so has not been so heavily weighted in proportion as the other. Drumcree, with 11st, represents another past winner, his success in 1903 being under 11st. 3lbs. Of other prominent candidates, Ranunculus, 10st. 12lbs., ought to stand a really good chance and Barrabbas II, 10st 10lbs, will also find support.

A "HACK" CANTER.

The catch-as-catch can wrestling match between Hackenschmidt and Rogers (of America) in London yesterday was very one-sided. After the manner Rogers avoided meeting Zbysco and Pandenby (after signing articles to do so) few fancied he had any business on the same mat with "Hack." The latter evidently thought he saw a chance of picking up a goodly sum easily, and sure enough he was right. The Russian rushed up to London from Manchester and downed Rogers twice, the first fall in 7mins. 33secs. and the second in 6mins. 45secs., and then hurried back to Manchester for his evening engagement. Rogers stood 6 inches above his rival and had an advantage of 42lbs in weight, but when it came to wrestling, he was not in the same picture with Hackenschmidt. The latter is undoubtedly a wonder at the catch-as-catch-can style, while he is a born match maker and well knows how to take care of the spoils of war, in which he shows sense.

## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.

The 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bellary Press Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the registered office of the Company, in the Fort, Mr. Burjorji M. Gandevia presiding.

The Directors' report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1907, was received and adopted.

The report stated:—"Your directors beg to lay before you the Audited Account for the year ending 31st December 1907. During the year under report 4,991 bales were pressed by your Press Factory against 4,355 bales during the preceding year and 20,034 nugs were ginned by your Gin Factory against 2,112 nugs during the preceding year which has resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,771-0-6 adding to this the balance of loss Rs. 1,094-13-10 brought forward from last year the total loss amounts to Rs. 2,865-14-4 which your Directors propose to carry forward to next year's account. Your Directors regret to inform you that, as will be seen from the above, in spite of there being a Gin Combination during the year under report, the Company's earning has resulted in a loss which is partly due to small crop in Bellary and partly due to the increased rates of labour and materials on account of plague there. They further beg to inform you that last year there was no Press Combination although your Directors made all possible efforts to form it. They, however, are trying to form one this year. Your property is insured against loss by fire for Rs. 90,500. Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to confirm the appointment of Mr. Burjorji M. Gandevia in place of Mr. Manockjee C. Mehta resigned. You have to apoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania was re-elected a director of the Company.

The appointment of Mr. Burjorji M. Gandevia as a director of the Company was confirmed.

Mr. Manekshow Pestonji was appointed an Auditor of the Company.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair and to the Board of Directors for their best and able management of the Company's affairs terminated the proceedings.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, at the registered office of the Company, No. 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas presiding. The following resolutions were passed.

(1) That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 15,00,000 by the issue of 6,000 new shares of Rs. 200 each.

(2.) That the said 6,000 shares be offered in the first instance at par to the members of the Company in proportion of 4 new shares to every one share held by them, and upon the footing that the sum of Rs. 200 payable in respect of each such new share, when taken up, shall be paid to the Company as follows:—viz. Rs.100 on the acceptance of the offer, to be made on or before the 31st day of March 1908, and the balance of Rs. 100 on or before the 30th day of April 1908, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of the new shares to which the member is entitled and stating that if, within the said 31st day of March 1908, the said offer be not accepted by payment as aforesaid, the same will be deemed to be declined, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## THE TRAGEDY IN PORTUGAL.

## King and Crown Prince Assassinated.

## SUMMARY VENGEANCE INFLICTED.

## THREE MURDERERS SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

King Carlos of Portugal and his eldest son, Crown Prince Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, were assassinated at Lisbon yesterday by three men. The latter were killed on the spot immediately after the assassination.

At 5 o'clock in the evening King Carlos, Queen Marie, Prince Luiz Philippe, Princess Antonia (aunt of the King), and Prince Manuel (second son of the King) were leaving the Praca do Commercio, when a group of men opened fire on the carriage with carbines.

The King and the Crown Prince were mortally wounded and Prince Manuel was injured slightly.

The Queen had a miraculous escape. She rose from her seat to shield her eldest son, but she was not hit.

The police escorting the Royal carriage fired upon the regicides.

King Carlos and Prince Luiz Philippe were removed to the naval arsenal, where it was found that they had each been struck by three bullets.

His Majesty and the Crown Prince died shortly after they were brought to the arsenal.

## Assassins believed to have been Foreigners.

Further particulars of the assassination of the King and the Crown Prince of Portugal show that His Majesty was wounded in the neck and shoulder. The third bullet severed the carotid artery. The King died before he reached the arsenal.

Prince Manuel was wounded in the side, jaw, and arm.

Figuira, the King's orderly, fired upon the murderers, and kilted one of them. The police killed another of the assassins, and it is believed that the third committed suicide after being taken into custody.

The assassins had carried five-chambered repeating carbines beneath their clock.

Immediately after the assassinations the shops, theatres, and cafes in Lisbon were closed, and great grief and indignation were manifested on all sides.

Queen Marie assumes the regency during Prince Manuel's minority.

It is believed that the assassins were foreigners—French or Spanish anarchists.

## The Thaw Case.

JURY FIND PRISONER INSANE.

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY RETURNED.

The re-trial of Harry Thaw, a Pittsburg millionaire, on a charge of having murdered Stanford White, a millionaire architect, at Madison-square Garden Theatre in June, 1906, was concluded at New York on Friday.

Mr. Justice Dowling, in summing up to the Jury, laid emphasis on the point that only such a defect in reason as would make him unaware of the nature of his act or of the fact that the act was wrong would excuse the prisoner from responsibility for his crime.

The jury spent eleven hours deliberating and exercised 14 ballots before an agreement was reached.

The verdict was that the prisoner was not guilty, as he was insane at the time he killed White.

Mr. Justice Dowling, deeming the discharge of the prisoner dangerous to public safety, ordered his incarceration in the Matteawan Lunatic Asylum for an indefinite period.

## THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

### A Borah Assaulted.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Saunderson, prosecuted Mahomed Ibrahim, a cart driver, and Karim Amin, a butcher, both Sunni Mahomedans, for giving provocation to one Issaji Allibhoy, a Shiah Mahomedan, intending or knowing it likely that such a provocation would cause the offence of rioting being committed.

Superintendent Saunderson deposed that last Thursday riots broke out between Sunnis and Shiahs and a large number of shops of the latter were looted and many Borahs were injured. In consequence all the Borahs had closed their shops. From his own knowledge witness said the Borah community was much afraid of the Sunnis. This case was brought to his notice by one of his Inspectors when he was on duty at Pydhowni. In consequence of the report of this case there was an extra amount of tension in the populace. The disturbed feelings between the two communities had rendered it necessary to keep extra police parties and military guards in the city.

Issaji Alibhoy, a Borah, stated that on Sunday evening he was standing near a watch-maker's shop near Sir J. J. Hospital with a watch in his hand, when the first accused hit him on his head and abused the Borahs generally. The second accused gave him two blows with his first and kicked him. The two accused then ran away, but were arrested by a policeman on duty at the corner of the street. The accused were Sunnis. Since the 13th instant there had been a strong feeling against the Shiahs, and the Borahs, who were Shiahs had in consequence closed their business. As a result of such assaults there was a likelihood of the Borahs being in constant dread of the Sunnis.

Some further evidence having been recorded, the first accused made his statement. He denied the charge. He said that he was returning from the hospital when the second accused met him on the road. They were going along together. He was using abusive language and Issaji asked him why he was abusing him? He replied he had not abused him. In the mean time police came and arrested him.

The second accused made a similar statement.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the Court was not satisfied that the accused had wantonly committed an illegal act with a view to give provocation to complainant Issaji in order that it might cause a riot to take place. No doubt the evidence showed that the accused were Sunnis and the complainant was a Shiah and since the 13th instant there had been a good deal of tension between the two communities and some rows had also taken place between them leading to serious riots. But all that feeling had now quieted down and on Sunday the accused in assaulting the complainant were only actuated by a spirit of mischief and hostility towards the Shiah. They did not at the time know or intend that their act would lead to rioting and to a serious breach of the peace. The accused were therefore convicted of causing hurt to the complainant and taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the assault which was quite unprovoked, the Court, with a view to setting an example to other bad characters, sentenced both the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "PERSIA."

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia," from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Mrs M. Amin, Mr and Mrs Box, Miss Hazelgrove, Mr F Hulse, Mr. J O A Simpson, Mrs and Sister Partnay.

From Aden—Brigadier Barnett, Gunner Bird, Gunner Carey, Gunner Boulton, Gunner Douglas, Gunner Fitzgerald, Gunner Jaffee, Mr Thorpewaite, Gunner Ivy, Sergt and Mrs Miller and child, Sergt King, Gunner Parker, Lt Fridsams Bruns, Mr and Mrs Smith and 3 children, Gunner Hanten Sergt and Mrs White.

## AUSTRALASIAN WAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The English in India are beginning to waken to the fact that there is a Greater Britain within easy reach of them—only ten days' sail from Colombo, where they can find many if not all of the attractions that in their exile make their hearts turn fondly to the Motherland. I do not say that Australia and New Zealand can offer all that England can. These are new countries, and there is something crude and raw about them, something lacking of the dignity and serenity that age alone can give. There are no great ministers here, no storm-beaten, war-scarred keeps, the veritable home of romance, no stately houses that breathe history and mystery from every stone.

Nor have we that enchanting procession of the seasons which makes the little island in the Northern Seas a fairyland of beauty and colour, that lends a brilliant magic to the name of June, a sombre melancholy to November, and, finally, to fill up the measure of our shortcomings, we must plead guilty to a certain provincialism. To tell the truth, we are at the Antipodes and we live in a continent of our own. Therefore the din of the great world reaches us somewhat faintly, and we are prone to be absorbed in interests that are purely antipodean.

Yet when all is said, we have our compensations. There is the sun of Australia, a glorious beneficent orb, that makes us the most out-of-door people in the world. Australia has been called justly the Land of Sunshine and Gold. And this healing sun gives us the lowest death-rate of any community. People go home to the Old Country from India to die of bronchitis or some other chest trouble; they might come to Australasia to renew their youth.

Moreover, there is here, a spaciousness and freedom in life that older countries, with their castes and traditions, cannot have. A man respects himself more and knows his own worth. He can do anything, and be anything, for his career is in his own hands. It is true that the prizes here as elsewhere, are mostly to the strenuous, and yet, the element of chance enters always, causing the true Australian to be a gambler at heart.

A few penniless men discover Broken Hill, and become millionaires, a few others take a share in Mount Morgan and count their incomes by tens of thousands.

The lucky ones make fortunes in mining shares, unlucky, well—woe to the vanquished. The more prudent buy land in town or country and are as a rule abundantly justified.

Money makes money here, and if the average man acquires it easily, he gets rid of it with equally light heart.

This is the land of pleasure seeking, of constant holidays, of strenuous searching after the joy of living. The Australian is often denounced as a loafer, yet no one can work more feverishly than he, though, perhaps, always with an arriere pensee for rest and recreation.

To the lover of sport, it can be found everywhere. The smallest country town has its race course, and the Melbourne Cup is almost as famous as Derby. You can fish and shoot here when and where you like. There are no game and gun licenses, no game-keepers, no poachers. Cricket and tennis and golf and bowls have all their devotees, and there is ample opportunity for them everywhere. There are theatres and clubs, hotels and shops, in the large cities that will compare favourably with anything in older countries.

No one coming to Australia or New Zealand need fear that he is about to bury himself in outer darkness. Our capitals have the true metropolitan air, and their public buildings and parks challenge comparison with the great centres of the Old World. We pride ourselves on our schools, our technical and agricultural colleges, our well-equipped universities.

Australia is called the Paradise of the working man, and we glory in the fact that the standard of material well-being is higher here than in any other country. We are called socialistic, because we lead the world in experimental legislation for the benefit of the working classes. But this socialistic bogey melts away on near view, and one comes to thank God that here at least is a land where there is not the intolerable problem of the lapsed masses. People write to me from India, asking me if they will have to do their own cooking and washing if they come here. They have been told that domestic servants are not to be had for love or money. Well I can easily set their fears at rest on this point. They certainly cannot have the retinue of servants that they are accustomed to in the East unless they are wealthy. But good general servants and cooks and maids can always obtained, if they are paid and properly. The New South Wales Government brought one hundred (100) domestics to Sydney lately from England, but it was found that they were not nearly such good all round workers as the Australian girl, who can generally bake and wash and tidy up a house in a surprisingly short time.

The same is true of many of our other alleged shortcomings. I would invite the Anglo-Indian to visit us, and test the truth of what I have said for himself. I met a gentleman the other day who has lived thirty years in Calcutta and knows most of the world. He is in love with Sydney, and announces his intention of returning here to spend the rest of his days. And I am confident that any who might spend a few months here, would follow his example for even, after leaving, they would own to the glamour and feel the call of Australia. I again ask all who wish to know more about us and our land to write to me or to one of our honorary secretaries; Colonel MacArthur Onslow or Mr. Venour Nathan for any information they desire about Australia or New Zealand, addressing letters to Bull's Chambers, Moore-street, Sydney, Australia.—Yours, etc.,

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.
President, Immigration League of Australasia.

## THE PROPOSED HOTEL AT GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared in your issue of the 12th an article written by Mr. R. Ranjit, protesting against the hotel that is going to be opened in Girgaum. The article I may be permitted to assert, savours of no genuine complaint, since the proposition is based upon frivolous and unsubstantial circumstances, leading to anything but a true grievance. The writer, as his address shows, is living quite far out from the place in question and is thus quite free from any nuisance that may be supposed to be created by the existence of a hotel.

The main point of his contention is that the hotel will be the source of great nuisance to the several institutions in the neighbourhood, and he goes on enumerating the institutions. Before I proceed to refute Mr. Ranjit's statement I must affirm that I am no hireling of the hotel man, nor am I in any way concerned in his affairs. The only motive that actuates me to write this is to prevent injustice being done to the man, by the incorrectness of the Ranjit's statement.

Prathna Samaj, is the first kind of institution he grapples and sermonizes on the evil effects of a hotel being in its neighbourhood. This institution is only a library and a lecture-room where lectures are delivered once a week and no religious function is performed there.

The sadabarat and dharamsala are next considered. These are the two dens of sturdy gurus who live there on charity, and are regular schools where idleness is taught and mendicancy indulged, and I leave it to the readers to gauge the extent of the nuisance to the occupants. The writer then proceeds to indulge in a bit of misrepresentation in stating that a number of temples will be polluted by the existence of a hotel in the neighbourhood. Will he good enough to just direct me to the nearest temple? For I am at a loss to conceive the existence of one close by. The one that he seems to be alluding to is as distant from the spot as Tajmahal hotel is from the Hindu burning place. The nearest temple is on Maharbari Road. He furthermore directs us to some schools and a hospital which require a gharry to be reached since walking out the distance from the hotel would be a painful operation for the legs. In short to substanate my statment in refutation to Mr. Ranjit's. I may refer the readers to the map of Girgaum to note the situation of the places as hereinbefore discribed in order to enable them to form their opinion. The idea of the writer, as his article shows, is to bring home to the mind of the Collector the fact of the undesirability of granting a license for a hotel. But the undesirability of granting a license for a hotel. But the undesirability on which he makes his protest are not substantial basis on which he makes his protest are not substantial and hence undeserving of consideration. He calls Girgaum a Hindu locality, but besides myself there are a large number of Parsee and Christian residents and the want of a good and cheap hotel was long felt by the residents of Khotwady, Girgaum, Grant Road, and in fact by the residents this side of the Fort. There are hotels and hotels in the Fort but there are hardly a few hotels this side and the existence of the new hotel will be a boon to the people since I learn the charges is going to be very moderate and the spot selected are central.

F. B. MUNCHERJI.

Girgaum, 17th February.

## THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

The following are the awards as decided by the Committee in the Motor Reliability Trials from Bombay to Kolhapur and back *via* Mahableshwar, which were held from Sunday 2nd February to Wednesday 5th February (inclusive):—

CLASS VTH—40-50 h. p. Rolls Royce owned by Mr. F. J. Norbury and driven by Mr. S. B. Macaulay. 40 h. p. Fiat owned by Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, and driven by Mr. William Harper.

The above two cars are declared as Joint Winners of the Mysore Challenge Cup.

Owners of Joint Winners in above class will receive a small Cup, Gold Medal, and Diploma.

Drivers of Joint Winners in above class will receive a Gold Medal and Diploma.

CLASS IVTH.—(1) 30-h. p. Beeston Humber, owned by Mr. A T. Stewart (Calcutta) and driven by himself. (2) 14-16-h. p. Fiat owned by Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, and driven by Mr. C. Fennell.

The above two cars are declared as Joint Winners of the Union Challenge Shield.

Owners of Joint Winners in above class will receive a small Cup, Gold Medal and Diploma.

Drivers of Joint Winners in above class will receive a Gold Medal and Diploma.

CLASS III—15-h. p. Mass owned by Messrs Hormasji Sorabji & Sons and driven by Mr. S. T. Drake.

The above car is declared as Winner of the Cooch Behar Challenge Trophy.

The owners of the winner in above class will receive a small Cup, Gold Medal, and Diploma.

Driver of the winner in the above class will receive a Gold Medal and Diploma.

CLASS II—(1) 10-h. p. Siddley, owned by Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo and driven by Capt. Haymes. (2) 10-h. p. Darracq, owned by Col. Foreman and driven by Mr. Sassppa.

The above two cars are declared as Joint Winners of the Tikari Challenge Cup.

Owners of Joint Winners in above class will receive a small Cup, Gold Medal, and Diploma.

Drivers of Joint Winners in above class will receive a "Gold Medal," and Diploma.

CLASS I—6-h. p. Wolseley, owned by Mr. Cooverji D. Kerrawalla, and driven by himself.

The above car is declared as winner of the Porebunder Challenge Trophy.

The owner of winner in above class will receive a small Cup, Gold Medal, and Diploma.

NON-STOP RUN.—The following cars are declared to have done a Non-stop run, namely:—40-50-h. p. Rolls Royce, 40-h. p. Fiat, 40-h. p. Siddley, 30-h. p. Beeston Humber, 14-16-h. p. F I. A. T, and 15-h. p. Mass.

HILL CLIMBING.—The Hill Climbing Competition for the Dunlop Cup has been awarded to Mr. F. B. Stewart of Poona in his 20-22-h.p. "Brown" car.

The Committee regret that they are unable to come to any other decisions than those come to above, although they feel convinced that there were many breaches of the rules, yet failure of the observers to record such breaches renders any other decision impossible.

A special Gold Medal and Diploma is awarded to Messrs. The Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Agents of the Daimler Co., Coventry, for kindly placing a 35-h. p. Daimler at the disposal of the Trials Committee.

The driver of the above car, Mr. Tom S. Dawson, will receive a Gold Medal and Diploma. A Special Gold Medal and Diploma is awarded to Messrs. The Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Agents of Argylls Motors Ltd., Glasgow, for so kindly placing a 14-15-h. p. Argyll at the disposal of the Trials Committee.

The driver of the above car, Mr. Boyle will receive a Gold Medal, and Diploma.

A Special Gold Medal and Diploma is awarded to Mr. P. D. Lam for kindly having placed his 30-40 Beeston Humber at the disposal of the Trials Committee.

The driver of the above car, Capt. T. Duff Blair, will receive a Gold Medal and Diploma.

## ANGLO-INDIAN V. P. P.

The Bombay Presidency Trades Association, has sent the following protest against the introduction of the V.P.P. system between India and England:—

To the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

SIR,—Referring to your letter, dated the 13th ultimo, I have the honour on behalf and by the direction of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ld. to state that the Association find themselves bound to strenuously oppose the proposed scheme for the exchange of Value Payable Parcels between India and the United Kingdom, on the following (amongst other) grounds:—

(a) It is doubtful whether it would pay the cost of working it.

(b) Its introduction could not fail to seriously injure the trades of this country which are generally of a delicate nature, and are, even under the most favourable conditions, carried on under peculiar disadvantages.

(c) These trades have acquired vested interests and are peculiarly sensitive to interference, and would particularly resent unfair competition at the hands of Government.

(d) Competition in this country has already lowered prices, and ensures all goods being everywhere obtained on reasonable terms. Only goods of a very special character need be ordered from Home, and any one requiring such could obtain them through existing Agencies with which the Post Office could never hope to successfully compete.

(e) A foreign Value Payable Parcels system is not demanded by any section of the Indian Community, all trade stocks being kept fully abreast of the demands.

(f) That system is contrary to sound policy, as all Goverments are bound, first and foremost, to protect and encourage the trades of their own country.

(g) The Island Value Payable Service could not fail to be prejudicially affected by the extension of the system to the United Kingdom whose traders would benefit without contributing anything to the Imperial or Provincial revenues of this country.

(h) Diminished sales in this country, would naturally affect the receipts under the Indian Income Tax Act, as well as cause heavy losses to those Municipalities which now derive income from Octroi and other taxes on Merchandise, so that, in the result, the adoption of the proposed system would favour the well-to-do at the expense of the poor upon whom the incidence of other forms of taxation would eventually fall.

The Association crave leave, for brevity's sake, to refer to the Memorial of the Calcutta Trades Association, to H. E. the Viceroy, dated the 22nd October 1884, and to the letter of the 6th January 1885, of the Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, General Department, the arguments adduced in which are fully endorsed by them, and apply with even greater force now than they did a quarter of a century ago, when the facilities for obtaining British goods were generally greater than they are at the present time, having regard to the rates now obtaining in the markets of this country for imported goods.

For the above and other reasons, this Association, who are surprised at the proposal being now, as it seems to them unnecessarily, again brought forward, respectfully and strongly enter this their protest against the adoption of the scheme now under consideration.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th Jan. on 904'35 Miles open

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total traffic for the week | Rs. 1,40,000 | Rs. 2,20,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 3,64,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 278 | 436 | 8 | 722 |
| For previous 3 weeks of half year | 3,62,000 | 5,83,000 | 11,000 | 9,56,000 |
| Total for 4 weeks | 5,02,000 | 8,03,000 | 15,000 | 13,20,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,26,874 | 2,01,076 | 2,967 | 3,90,897 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 251 | 518 | 6 | 775 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 4,92,941 | 9,57,667 | 9,001 | 14,48,609 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 28,897
Do. in Gathering time ..... Rs. 1,28,609

# SPORTING NEWS.

## RACING.

### Bombay Big Meeting.

### GOOD RACING AND FAST TIMES

The third day of the Big meetings came off with some excellent racing yesterday, but punters again failed to beat the enemy. Amongst the large numbers present were Miss Clarke, the Gaekwar of Baroda and Lieut.-Colonel Desaraj Urs who has owned some useful animals in the past; up-country stables are loud in their praise of the Mahaluxmi course and on this occasion some very fast times were done.

Beginning with the Midget Plate betting in the ring was very open, Rose being steadily backed with Shanwar, also from the same stable, as also was Young Gazelle, but none of these ran prominently. The starter has his trials and this race was one of them, but he usually manages to get his fields away in a manner that leaves but little room for complaint. Rose, from the extreme outside, got away well from Settler and Creditor with Shanwar and Bay Middleton next. At the half mile Creditor came into the lead and was never headed. Amood came up well and Bay Middleton, who originally got a bad start, held on well, but Shanwar got the worst of the scuffle at the bend, had to come outside and missed his place. The race was done in the remarkably fine time of 1 min. 20 3-5 secs.

The second again was a six furlong race for Arabs, but for those who have not won Rs. 1,500, and again betting was very open, Gold Mint, Royal, Moonim and Dhamas perhaps demanding most money. A huge field of twenty-one started and it is not surprising that some lost their chances at the start, and one of these was Moonim. Talal jumped out, was passed by Gold Mint who then waited on Royal and Vedas. Gold Mint came into the lead at the bend and from then had the race in hand, though Dhafer surprisingly came up at the finish.

Fourteen went out for the Mahaluxmi Plate of a mile which took a bit of picking, though there was a strong tip about Pelargonium who, however, had given no intimation on his last outing. A run came for Metal Boy and a bit for Lipscombe, all the others being at remunerative odds. Presumably in the interests of Our State and Dulcimer, Killeevan went out to make the pace from Botha, and these two together held a commanding lead from the favourite, Metal Boy, Dulcimer, and Lipscombe. It was, however, destined to be a bit of an upset as strong as Lipscombe came and Lord Barrymore with a late run, Botha stayed them all out.

Punters were in doubt for some time in the Town Plate with its dozen runners and eventually two of one stable, Vasco and Hermit, were in prime demand with Dumra, False Start and Dilerjang next. Company and Nippon were sent out in front till after half the journey Ashroff came into the lead. Dumra joined them at the bend and at the distance it was evident he had them all beat, but just when he seemed to be winning comfortably Vasco came at him, but he stayed it out, though another few strides might have made all the distance.

Though only seven started for the Flying Plate the winner took picking and the public followed the money. Firstly Chivalry was the order till a determined rush made Sea Spray favourite, but she was again displaced. In the race itself Sea Spray took the lead from Manlock and Chivalry the latter of whom she had beat at the bend. Ferndown made a bid, but neither she or Manlock who came again fast outside could make any impression on the leader who won comfortably. This was done in 1 min. 1 sec., which equals the time Manlock and Sermon dead-heated last year.

Class was well represented in the race for all ponies, the Gaye Cup, in which there was a steady flow on Wakeful and a run, after they had gone out, on Lady Avon with Matalgia, Russley Rose and Comeback also backed. Comeback got the best of the start and before the bend had been reached had run Koko to a finish when Mandeville shot out and came at him with Russley Rose wide. Mandeville could make no impression and though Russley Rose came fast it was found that Killorn had Comeback well in hand and he won comfortably in the remarkably fine time for ponies of 1 min. 15 4-5 secs.

This brought a capital day of six events to a close and leaves only two of the Big Meeting. Details:—

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Rs 2 000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr Alex A Essnye's Creditor 9st 2lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr Khalil Doree's Amood 7st 7lbs..... Hoyt 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Bay Middleton 10st 0lb..... Robinson 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 0lb).....Taylor 4

Also ran.—Mudlool 9st, 6lbs Darby 8st 12lbs, Rose 8st 6lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 5lbs, Caravan 7st 7lbs, Yatin 7st 4lbs, Squire 7st 3lbs, Settler 7st 1lb, Tommy Titus, 7st Sabah 6st 12lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Rose, 4 to 1 Shanwar, 8 to 1 Young Gazelle and Darby, 10 to 1 Creditor, Bay Middleton, Mudlool, Amood and Squire and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Mudlool and Bay Middleton delayed the start and eventually Rose from the outside, got away first to lead Settler, Creditor, Shanwar, Bay Middleton and Young Gazelle. At the half mile Creditor led and Bay Middleton and Young Gazelle drew up to Rose with Amood behind them. Entering the straight Young Gazelle made his run on the outside but was done and Amood and Bay Middleton went after Creditor, who stayed on to win fairly comfortably by a length and a half, head next. Time:—1 min 20 3-5 secs.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400; and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1905. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's Gold Mint 8st 8lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr Hossain Obayed's Dhafer 9st 1lb.....Foster 2
Mr Dawood Essack's Moscow 7st 9lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr Mujeed Jurji's Recruit 7st 11lbs.....Bradshaw 4

Also ran:—Nusser 9st 10lbs, Wait-a-While 9st 4lbs, Gladiator 9st 3lbs, Bendigo 9st 2lbs, Vedas 8st 13lbs, Dhamas 8st 10lbs, Hadee 8st 7lbs, Little Red Rat 8st 6lbs, Moonim 8st 5lbs Rummah 8st 4lbs Royal 8st 1lb, Nagger 8st, Scarlet 7st 13lbs, Osborne 7st 10lbs, Talal 7st 7lbs, carried 7st 13lbs, Wadi 7st 4lbs, Swordsman 6st 13lbs.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Gold Mint and Royal, 6 to 1 Moonim, Little Red Rat, Vedas and Dhamas and 10 to 1 Scarlet, Talal and Moscow. Longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Talal was first out of the gate but was soon passed by Gold Mint who then gave way to Royal and Vedas, the three running almost together. Scarlet was well up and came at them at the bend as also did Recruit and Moscow. Gold Mint, however, went away and had them all set, staying out a late run by Dhafer by three quarters, head next, Scarlet was eased out of a place.

Time—1 min 21secs.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905. Distance—1 Mile.

Mr O M D Bell's Botha 9st 4lbs.....Firth 1
Mr E C Ramshaw's Lord Barrymore 9st 9lbs....Barrett 2
Mr E J Marshall's Lipscombe 7st 11lbs.....Robbins 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer 7st 12lbs.....Ferguson 4

Also ran:—Metal Boy 9st 12lbs, Dakton 9st 5lbs, Mother Goose 9st 1lb, Clear Arctic 8st 11lbs, Mallinyook 8st 10lbs, Pelargonium II 8st 8lbs, Killeevan 8st 3lbs, Our State 8st 1lb, Sugar Apple 7st 9lbs, Harpist 6st 11lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Pelargonium, 4 to 1 Metal Boy, 8 to 1 Boths, 10 to 1 Lipscombe, Mallinyook, Lord Barrymore and Dulcimer and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Killeevan led out closely followed by Botha and at a distance of over a length by Metal Boy, Dulcimer and Pelargonium. At the three furlongs Pelargonium came after the leaders and at the bend Killeevan began to fall away, Lipscombe and Dulcimer drawing up. Up the straight Botha went away from them and Lord Barrymore put in a fast finish on the outside but Botha won fairly comfortably by a length, neck next. Time:—1 min. 43 1/5 secs.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400; and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 Mile.

Mr Adil's Dumra 8st 5lbs..... Comerchan 1
Mr R R S' Vasco 8st 11lbs.....Killorn 2
Mr Haji Ally Shabag's Company 6st 11lbs.....Abdoola 3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Red 9st 10lbs ..... Taylor 4

Also ran.—Moonib Pasha 9st 3lbs, Dilerjang 9st 2lbs, False Start 8st 13lbs, Hermit 8st 4lbs, Antica 8st 3lbs, King Cobweb 8st, Ashroff 7st 12lbs, Nippon 7st 7lbs Company 6st 11lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Vasco, 4 to 1 Hermit, 5 to 1 Dumra, 6 to 1 False Start and Dilerjang, 8 to 1 Antica, Moonib Pasha and Ashroff and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From the start Company led Nippon followed by Ashroff and Dumra together to the half mile where Ashroff went up into the lead from Company, Dumra, False Start, Hermit and Vasco. Before the bend Dumra joined the front two with False Start and Vasco behind. It was soon evident Dumra was well in hand but opposite the Stan had to be ridden to stave off a challenge by Vasco by three quarters, half next and good fourth. Time:—1 min 51 4-5 secs.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Rs. 4,000, out of which receives Rs. 700, and third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Mr G K Deakin's Sea Spray, 8st 13lbs...Templeman 1
Col P K L Beaver

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels 3560 tons Captain H. Sandstedt arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE A. Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Persia 5739 tons Captain G. Bartole arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Scalda 3437 tons, Captain R. Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The F. Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Capri 2717 tons, Captain P. Dominico, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and, Mr. J. H. Wilson and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons Captain R. J. Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons Captain M. G. Williams, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and Mr Zorth, 6 natives and 30 deck passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Lilehfield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt A W Heneage .....R Navy
H M S Highflyer .....Capt O S Hickley .....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Capt James .....R Navy
Dongola .....Capt E R Dawell .....Transport

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbotsford | 1332 Scravaggil | |
| Clan Shaw | 3948 Clark | F Muir & Co |
| Dwarka | 799 Mozoo | M M & Co |
| Fultala | 2702 Allen | M M & Co |
| Fernley | 2471 Forsyth | M M |
| Harlyn | 2234 Bird | Bombay Co |
| Ipswich | 815 Pelling | Shah S N Co |
| Islamulla | 338 Ross | |
| Islami | 1694 Newby | S & P S N Co |
| Ipswich | 576 Wallace | Shah S N Co |
| Loch Tay | 2416 Stevens | W & A Graham & Co |
| Malta | 3000 Peters | N P P & O S N Co |
| Mohammadi | 1251 Primrose | B & P S N Co |
| Naira | 2234 Lain | K Nixon & Co |
| Nizam | 2941 Tonn | T Morrison & Co |
| Persia | 379 Bartolo | China A L & N Co |
| Rahmani | 1812 Geddie | B & P S N Co |
| Shah Nawaz | 2523 | Shah S N & Co |
| Shah Noor | 2783 Harrison | Shah S N Co |
| Shah Najam | 2751 Davidson | Shah S N Co |
| Sultan | 1761 Ulrich | Zbar 21-3 A Strauss |
| Shah Allum | 1018 Foster | Shah S N Co |
| Umvoloci | 1906 Keen | R A Willis |
| Xima | 146 | Shah S N Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Arcadia | 5841 | Valentine | London | 23-2 | P & O Co |
| B Clan Colquhoun | 3789 | Saunder | Dunkirk | 29-2 | F Muir & Co |
| C&R Cy of Cantta | 4786 | Wilson | K'chi | 20-2 | K Nixon & Co |
| D&E Wartenfels | 2682 | Schmidt | K'chi | 18-2 | Glade & Co |
| F Tolomi Mara | 2464 | Vicker | Kobe | 19-2 | N Y Kaisha |
| G Badrie | 1613 | Bern | Jedda | 18-2 | A Jeevanjee |
| H Ahmadi | 1646 | Hughes | Jeddah | 19-2 | B & P S N Co |
| N Marienfels | 3560 | Sandstea | Hamburg | 1-2 | Glade & Co |
| P Tawbridge | 3589 | Prescott | Hull | 18-2 | W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | 853 | Wallj | B'nagar | 18-2 | Bo S N Co Ltd |
| Sarsavati | 442 | Ahmed | N P | 19-2 | Bo S N Co Ltd |
| Saharmati | 534 | Mahomed | K'chi | 19-2 | Bo S N Co Ltd |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Clan Urquhart | 3269 | McPherson | Antwerp | 22-2 | F M & Co |
| 2 Olympia | 3259 | Osborne | Liverpool | 29-2 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Imperador | 1250 | Monco | Hamburg | 16-2 | A L & N Co |
| 9 Arabia | 4187 | Leigh | | 14-3 | P & O Co |
| 12 Marmora | 5339 | Weston | Shanghai | 19-2 | P & O Co |

M W D D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satara | 3495 | Tyrrell | Ubar | 20-2 | M M & Co |

30 ton Crane

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vigo | 3020 | Harbord | Hall via K'chi | 22-2 | F M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Marienfels s | Sandstedt | Antwerp |
| 17 | Persia s | Bartole | Trieste Jan 27 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Linga s | Rickford | Karachi &c |
| | Nerbudda s | Williams | Persian Gulf &c |
| | Capri s | Dominico | Hongkong |
| | Scalda s | Brown | Rangoon |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool &c
" Australien for Marseilles
" Vigo for Hull &c
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c
" Rahmani for Jedah
" Islami for Jedah

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—13 bales, wool G Jaithanand; 15 bales wool F Khoobchand; 8,043 cwts Myrabollams, Ebjee Oomerzey, 666 bags rice, the Indian International Trading Co; 5,000 cwts myrabollam, G Madhowji and Co; 350 bales hemp G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—1,100 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,155 cwts Myrabollams, Ebjee Oomerzey; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—510 cwt Myrabollams, E Oomerzey; 5 cwt curry powder, H Muncherjee and Sons; 550 cwt cashew nuts, R Jeevandass and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBRO

Arcadia s—1,900 tons manganese ore, E Nixon and Co; 2,200 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Trowbridge s—5,000 cwt castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee

Vigo s—2,000 cwt castorseed J H Billimoria and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed Sanday and Co; 5 bales twist, G Cotton and Co; 400 bales cotton 1,000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers, 8 bales twist, G Cotton and Co

FOR BOSTON.

Vigo s—68 cwt fish maws M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR HAVRE.

City of Calcutta s—775 bales cotton Prier Scone and Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—165 bales cotton G Dossa and Co 165 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, A Khimjee, 2,400 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwt teaseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 220 bales cotton, Vatchachandy and Sons, 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 4,160 cwt myrabollams, W Beebar

FOR ST PETERSBURG.

Vigo s—250 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—24 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co, 50 bales cotton, S Dossa and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 1,165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 50 bales hemp, 3,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales twist, Schroder Smidt and Co; 491 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australian s—110 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 4,590 cwts gingellyseed; and 4,550 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.
Olympia s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 13,383 cwts mowrasseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.
City of Calcutta s—50 bales cottoo, Prier deSaone and Co,

FOR BARCELONA.

Australian s—60 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.
Olympia s—25 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—15 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 3 pots oil E Abdullaily; 10 bags rice, M Jooma.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—15 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 31 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 31 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 150 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 500 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Marmora s—500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1 case oil G Abdulali.
Imperador s—300 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Marmora s—2 cases perfumery oil E Abdulally.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

FINGER-RINGS.

The amazing wealth of the national collections in Bloomsbury is illustrated anew by Mr. Marshall's "Catalogue of the Finger-rings, Greek, Etrus can, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum." Finger-rings form only a part of the collection of ancient Hellenic and Italian jewellery, but there are 1,655 of them, and the catalogue, though very concise, forms a substantial volume. It is a typical instance of the riches heaped up in every department of the Museum during the century and a half of its existence. That the catalogue is well done hardly need saying; the British Museum maintains the highest possible standard of scholarship in its modern catalogues, as all who use them know. But Mr. Marshall may be especially commended not only for his scientific ordering of the subject and his lucid descriptions—supplemented by thirty-five plates of photographs—but also for his highly interesting preface, which sketches the history of finger-rings in ancient times. The earliest rings, he is inclined to believe, were for use as signets and not for ornament. But human vanity must have soon discovered that a ring looked well on the finger, since the typical gold rings of the Mycenæan period appear to have been decorative in intention. Homer, curiously enough, does not mention rings, and the Greeks of the best period, down to Alexander's day, do not seem to have worn ornamental rings, though they degenerated later, and the grave Aristotle was censured by Plato for wearing several rings at once. But siguet-rings were common in Greece as early as 600 B.C.; Solon had to make a law against the forgery of seals—a nefarious practice that is frequently mentioned by the classical writers of all periods.

THE ROMAN CUSTOM.

Among the Romans the ring had a considerable significance, as it had among the Etruscans. The right to wear a gold ring was a distinction long reserved for State officials and eminent soldiers, and only by slow degrees was the right extended to all senators, all members of the equestrian order, and ultimately under the later Empire to all soldiers. The occurrence of many gilded bronze rings of the early Empire shows, as Mr. Marshall remarks, that unqualified people liked to pretend that they were entitled to wear the genuine article, as a sign of rank or military service. The betrothal ring, also, was used by the Romans, but not by the Greeks. It was made of iron, as late as Pliny's day, but the gold betrothal ring that is now universal had become customary in the second century of our era. The ring-finger seems to have varied from time to time. Once it was the fourth finger; later, it was the first, and afterwards the little finger. An Augustan jurist held that rings were worn on the left-hand fingers because they were less exposed to damage, and the fourth finger was the most convenient. However, no Roman wore rings on the unlucky middle finger, though, according to Pliny, the Gauls and Britons did not share the superstition. The decadent Romans, once released from the old convention as to gold rings, seem to have worn as many rings as they could get. Some examples, dating from the second century, are exceptionally massive; one, weighing 2½oz., may have been intended as a votive offering, but it is recorded that the Emperor Maximinus (of the third century) wore his wife's bracelet as a ring on his thumb, and the satirists ridicule vulgar people, whose rings were big enough to serve as fetters.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhad and Dongri | 4 | 5 | 23 |
| C Market, Oloki Talao Funaswaly, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 7 | 9 | 33 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Lamaitpura, Tardeo, Cumballa and Ist Nagpada | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| Total | 15 | 21 | 137 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 141,80 | | |
| Same date last year | 27 | 23 | 106 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Death |
|---|---|
| *5 | 5 |

* Includes three imported cases from Jeddah.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 17th 1908.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead. | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 79 | 33 | 6 |
| B | 130 | 160 | 23 |
| C | 66 | 201 | 23 |
| D | 91 | 58 | 0 |
| E | 123 | 105 | 17 |
| F & G | 87 | 4 | 0 |
| Total to date | 576 | 587 | 69 |
| Total rats killed | | | 1,163 |

## SECRET SKIN TORTURES.

### Out-of-sight Out-of-mind Dangers.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

It is for the sake of those who suffer in secret that the public testimonies to Zam-Buk's efficacy are daily given. Mr. A. H. Lillicrapp, of 97, Chewton-road Pretoria-avenue, Walthamstow, N. E., tells his story in the good cause as follows :—

"For eight weeks I was suffering with eruptions on my back, which came in the form of headless pimples. They spread until my back was completely covered, and the irritation was so intense as to prevent me sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night to stop me scratching myself. I consulted a doctor who said my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion but they seemed to irritate all the more. One evening I read about Zam-Buk, so sent for a sample. I found such a difference after its use that I decided to give the balm further trial. My back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done for me in so short a time."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for piles, ringworms, cuts bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, stiffness, eczema, ulcers, pimples, boils, abscesses, rash, bad legs, piles, swollen joints, sore head and backs, festering sores, poisoned wounds, diseased ankles, psoriasis, barber's ash, etc.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM'S OFFER.

We want you to put Zam-Buk to the test and to enable you to do this the proprietors are prepared to send you a sample pot of this wonderful balm. All you have to do is to cut out this paragraph and send it, accompanied by 1 anna stamp, to defray postage, to Zam Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write Address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 18th Feb. 1908.

# BY THE WAY.

"OUIDA."

"Ouida," had in her latter years fallen on evil times. The stories of her eccentricity are legion, most of them probably apocryphal. One tells, for instance, how she once called at Arlington-street some years ago for the purpose of seeing Lord Salisbury, with whom she was totally unacquainted, at close quarters. Another is to the effect that she never shook hands, declaring this to be a most vulgar form of salutation, and that as soon as she entered a room she made for the most comfortable seat, and declined to budge therefrom for anything or anyone until she took her leave. She never liked Americans. When the late Mrs. John Bigelow rather forced herself upon the author of "Under Two Flags," "Ouida" said she really hated Americans. "Well, I don't know why you should," replied Mrs. Bigelow; "they are the only people who read your shameful books." "Ouida" drew the American towards her, saying, "Why, you must be an interesting woman after all; you may come in."

AT FLORENCE.

For many years "Ouida" had resided on the outskirts of Florence, in a villa which formerly belonged to one of the Medici. She had a dainty oratory, containing a statue of the Madonna, before which, there burned a perpetual light, a circumstance which, coupled with the fact that she was at one time much given to making visits to the neighbouring Fiesole to argue points of theology with the "Black Pope," as Father Anderledy, the one time head of the Jesuits, was called, gave rise to the persistent rumour that she contemplated "going over to Rome." In her earlier years "Ouida" was a great walker, and in all her tramps was invariably accompanied by a retinue of dogs. At one time she was a familiar figure driving along the Lung Arno in her curious open carriage lined with gold-brocaded satin, the horses harnessed with peculiar black-and-silver trappings. But her life for long has been a lonely one, and our readers will remember the sympathy which her condition not many months ago excited.

HANS BULOW'S "AMERICAN BOY."

Dr. Edward MacDowell, America's foremost musician, whose death at the early age of forty-seven is reported from New York, was well known this side of the Atlantic. Of Scotch descent, he was a native of New York, but was trained on the Continent. He left the Paris Conservatoire in disgust at its inartistic methods, and went to Germany, where he studied the pianoforte under Heyman after the great Hans Bulow had declined to "waste his time on an American boy." Raff, then head of the Frankfort Conservatorium, and MacDowell became firm friends, and the American musician was the last to whom that eccentric genius spoke before his sudden death. Dr. MacDowell was famous both as composer and pianist.

THE SENIOR LAW LORD.

Lord Macnaghten, the Senior Law Lord, has completed twenty-one years' service at the House of Lords as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, having been appointed on January 25, 1887. He is now in his seventy-ninth year, but is not, however, the oldest active member of the Judiciary. Mr. Justice Grantham, who was elevated to the Bench in 1886, has served a year longer, but is a judge of first instance only whereas Lord Macnaghten was raised direct from the Chancery Bar to be member of the highest Court in the land. Like some others who have been distinguished members of the English Judiciary, Lord Macnaghten comes from Ulster, and sat in Parliament as a Conservative for seven years as the representative of his native county, Antrim. For the last six years he has been entitled to a pension of £3,800 a year, and his salary as a Law Lord is £6,000.

LAST YEAR'S GOLD.

Mr. T. F. Van Wagenen, in the "Popular Science Monthly," states that all the gold mined in one year—taking the year 1906 as an example—could be packed in a small room, 10ft. square by 9ft. high. This 900 cubic feet of gold weighed nearly 647 tons and was worth nearly £81,500,000. As to the sources of supply, nearly a third came from South Africa, about a fifth from Australasia, and nearly a quarter from the United States and Alaska. The English speaking-countries took 83 per cent. of it.

"BUILT BY PRAYER."

"When I was speaking at the Students' Missionary Conference at Liverpool," says the Rev. Dr. Horton, "there was a man present who is evidently a very remarkable man—the naval architect of the 'Mauretania' I got a letter from a friend who had been sitting next to him at the meeting, and he told me that the architect built the 'Mauretania' by prayer. He would not put in a single piece of that great structure without definitely asking God to aid him and he would not receive any part of the machinery without having the consciousness that it had also received the Divine acceptance. The greatest ship in the world has been built by prayer."

THE ORATOR OF THE SILVER TONGUE.

Probably no man living has a greater power to sway audiences by the magic of his tongue than William Jennings Bryan, who is to be once more the Democratic nominee for the United States Presidency; and yet no man is more devoid of the tricks and artifices of the orator. The magic lies in his voice, which is of a peculiar rich, deep-sounding, musical quality, and which seems to cast a spell over those who hear it. And this tongue of silver is supplemented by a magnetic personality which sways and dominates the least sympathetic audience. "I saw women in hysterics and men with tears in their eyes at his entrance," says an American journalist; "and I timed the length of the excitement. It was twenty minutes before Bryan could sit down." And this before he had spoken a word! His method of speaking is simple to the verge of unconventionality. He simply "talks" mostly with his hands in his pockets, and only rarely making the least gestury; but so subtle and powerful is his speaking that he sways his listeners as he pleases, as complete a master of their emotions as Paderewski of the keys of his piano.

THE VICTORIA FALLS.

There is no doubt that one of the chief assets of the British South Africa Company is the Victoria Falls. They are twice as broad as Niagara, and their breadth is as the length of Oxford-street from Park-lane to Tottenham Court-road; two and a half times as high as Niagara, they pour the waters of the Zambesi into a "boiling pot," whence the river churns and foams between high basaltic cliffs for a distance of over forty miles. The best time to visit the Falls is in April, when the Zambesi is in flood and rushes in an unbroken line of foam into the chasm below, the spray rising to the seemingly incredible height of 3,000ft., scattering its drops on the dense bush along the river banks, known as the Rain Forest. "If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright, Go visit it by the pale moonlight." The same may be said of the Victoria Falls, for at full moon the lunar rainbows can be seen in all their beauty and grandeur—a sight never to be forgotten.

THE FLAG OF THE "CHESAPEAKE."

The sale yesterday for £350 of the flag of the "Chesapeake" recalls one of the episodes in the history of our country which it is more pleasant to forget than to remember. In the beginning of 1812, through the successful policy of Napoleon, and the delay and shortsightedness of the Tory Government, England found herself at war with America. The whole attention of the nation being at the time taken up by the stirring events then taking place on the Continent, very little importance was attached to the American war. After the victory of Trafalgar, only seven years before, England had come to regard herself as invincible upon the sea, and the news that British ships had been defeated upon two successive occasions by American squadrons was received in this country with the utmost consternation. The flag of the "Chesapeake," which is, we understand, now to recross the Atlantic, is of particular interest to our American friends, for it was to this ship that H.M.S. "Shannon" owed her defeat in Boston Bay in 1813.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Society of Arts, to which the King as patron has granted permission to prefix to its title the term "Royal," was established in 1753. It originated at the suggestion of Shipley the artist, and its full title is the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. A striking feature of the Society's premises in John-street, Adelphi, erected in 1776, is the series of celebrated pictures of James Barry, R.A. who was befriended by Edmund Burke. These colossal paintings, which there are six, are in the lecture room, and illustrate the progress of the Society. The artist worked incessantly at them for seven years without any expense to the institution beyond the cost of the necessary materials, and they were finished in 1783.

RUSKIN AND THE WEATHER.

Mr. Cook, in his introduction to the latest issued volume of the Library edition of Ruskin gives some details from the Master's diary of 1880 concerning the weather of the January of that year at Brantwood, which seems to have been very much like that of the present January in London. For instance: (January 5, 1880).—Came down at a quarter to nine into the dark room, with a drenching fog over all heaven and earth.

(January 6).—This is quite, as far as I can remember, the most miserable January I ever passed. To-day, pouring small rain, after a yesterday's unbroken fog, and miserably dark. (January 8).—Deadly fog—rain these three days, without a gleam; to-day, Manchester smoke, with the usual devilry of cloud moving fast in rags, with no wind. But all Januarys are pretty much alike, although one would have hardly expected a "miserably dark" fog on the shores of Coniston Lake, even in the first month of the year.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes :—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers and [illegible] Manufacturers dealers every [illegible]

## THE TWO SERVICES.

This month will witness an important strengthening of the torpedo flotilla at the Nore by the commissioning of all but one of the five ocean-going destroyers of the 33-knot "Tribal" class which have just completed their steam trials with so much success. Each of these units is to replace a 30-knot destroyer of the "Laird" type, the latter being reduced to nucleus crew for service in the reserve flotilla attached to the Eastern group. The effect of the changes is seen at a glance in the following summary :—

| Destroyer. | Destroyer from which nucleus crew is to be drafted and which is then to recommission | Other Action. |
|---|---|---|
| "Cossack" | "Havock" — recommissioning with nucleus crew of "Salmon" | "Salmon" to proceed to Devenport with Devonport nucleus crew for service at Devonport |
| "Mohawk" | "Sunfish" — recommissioning with nucleus crew of "Snapper" | "Snapper" ditto |
| "Tartar" | "Dove" — recommissioning with nucleus crew of "Hardy" | "Hardy" to proceed to Portsmouth with Portsmouth nucleus crew for service at Portsmouth |
| "Ghurka" | "Haughty" — Now nucleus crew from Portsmouth | Portsmouth nucleus crew to recommission "Haughty" at Chatham and to take her to Portsmouth for service with nucleus crew destroyers there |
| "Afridi" | "Locust" — Now nucleus crew from Chatham | Chatham nucleus crew to recommission "Locust" at Chatham for service with nucleus crew destroyers there |

The last of the foregoing changes will take place in March, when the "Afridi" is delivered from the contractors. This will leave the "Swift" still to be allocated, and in view of her designed speed of 36 knots, it will be interesting to learn the command to which this marine express is to be attached. The ensuing financial year will also see the completion of two more 33-knots destroyers—the "Amazon" and "Saracen," building by Messrs Thornycroft and Co. and Messrs. White and Co. respectively. In these the evolution of the oil fuel system reaches a further stage, the storage capacity being 200 tons compared with 185 tons in the earlier "Afridis." For the moment, however, it is of importance to note that the regrouping of the whole of the destroyer flotillas in home waters and the strengthening of those attached to the Channel and Home Fleets is being effected on sound strategic lines.

OUR SIXTH "DREADNOUGHT."

The ceremony of laying down the keel plate of the battleship "Collingwood"—the sixth ship of the "Dreadnought" type—at Devonport Dockyard, was performed by Mrs. Barlow. The compliment paid to this lady by being invited to drive the first rivet into the plate, with the aid, of course, of a pneumatic machine, is very fitting in view of the approaching termination of her husband's appointment as Admiral-Superintendent of the dockyard. Until a fortnight ago, when it became known that Vice-Admiral C. J. Barlow's tenure of appointment had been reduced to two years, by cutting off one-third of the usual period, it was expected that he would have remained at the western dockyard long enough to see the "Collingwood" launched and partly through the completing stage. Under the new order, however, Vice-Admiral Barlow will relinquish his appointment just when he has held it for a sufficient period to get a firm grasp of the organisation of a big Government establishment in which there must of necessity be considerable complexity in the working arrangements. There is a strong feeling that the curtailment of such appointments as those of superintendents of Government dockyards to a period of two years will not enhance the sense of responsibility which should be felt by those who hold these important positions.

RAPID AND ECONOMICAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Admiralty have resolutely set their face against anything in the shape of official rivalry between Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards in the building of battleships: consequently there will be no "racing" in the construction of the "St. Vincent," which was laid down at the former establishment on December 30th, and of the "Collingwood," about to be commenced at the Western port. At the same time, the constructive officials at each of these dockyards feel proud of their respective performances in the past, and this, coupled with the knowledge, based upon experience, that rapid shipbuilding spells economy, will doubtless determine the builders of these two ships to put forward their best efforts. As regards the "Collingwood," the quantity of material on and around the building slip is so large, and the preparations are so well advanced, that between noon on Monday next, when the keel plate is "officially" laid down, and the corresponding hour on Saturday, it is expected that fully one thousand tons will have been built into the ship.

DEFECTIVE AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Recent events have shown that the Americans are not less perturbed over the state of things that exist in their Navy than are a portion of the population of these island in regard to the state of our own senior service. Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, a marine artist who is accompanying the American Fleet now on its way to the Pacific, has told the American people a few things about the defects of their warships, which is anything but good reading for those who have been urging the authorities to flaunt America's Fleet in the face of a possible oversea enemy. Mr. Reuterdahl's criticism is drastic to a degree, and may carry many of the exaggerations likely to spring from a lay mind prompted by a sailor with "ideas" of his own, opposed to those of the powers that be at Washington. Some of the most prominent charges brought against those responsible for the defective design of several of the battleships at present in Admiral Evans' Fleet are as follows, viz., the main armour is under water and the ends of the vessel are soft. The open shafts to the magazines from the breech of the turret guns are dangerous. The turret ports are 50 per cent. too large. The medium guns are not isolated. The freeboard of the ships is much too low and there is a lack of torpedoes and of destroyers. These are the main defects, but there are others not altogether of a comforting character.

SIR JFRENCH'S DUTIES.

There has been some misunderstanding as to the precise duties Sir John French was to undertake at Army headquarters. It was assumed that, on succeeding the Duke of Connaught, he would assume all the Duke's duties. But that is not the case. In the Order in Council which defined the functions of the Inspector-General of the Forces there was no allusion to the presidency of the Selection Board. The duties were clearly separable, and it will give much satisfaction that the Duke of Connaught is to continue to exercise those which relate to selection and promotion. It may certainly be held a disadvantage that the Duke's headquarters are at Malta, while all the members of the Board are employed at home, but his Royal Highness's personal attendance will not always be necessary; he will come to England on important occasions and the senior member of the Board can act in his place, a difficulty would have arisen if Sir John French had been called upon to execute these duties, because he is junior to some officers upon the Board. As Inspector-General he will have a seat on the Board, with the military member of the Army Council and the general officers commanding-in-chief in Ireland and in the Eastern, Aldershot, and Southern Commands. The new arrangements are shown in the "Army List."

ARTILLERY PROMOTION

There is still little that is favourable to report concerning the prospects of promotion in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. New rules have been promulgated for the appointment of officers to the Royal Horse Artillery. For some time there has been an almost complete block in promotion, and though latterly some movement has taken place, it must necessarily be slow owing to antecedent conditions, well known to those concerned, arising mainly from the situation created by the war in South Africa. The malady is easy to point out, but the remedy is not so clear. A great many captains of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery have eight years' seniority in their rank, while nearly 200 of the lieutenants were promoted to that rank in 1901, and have thus seven years' seniority. There were many promotions also in 1902. In 1903 109 lieutenants attained the rank, in 1904 61, in 1905 57, in 1906 47, and in 1907 less than 30. In these circumstances promotion must continue to be slow. The congested state of the captains list is the principal cause of the block, and the great number of promotions in 1901 must necessarily prevent many lieutenants of that seniority from receiving promotion for a long time to come. The subject demands the attention of the authorities, because slow promotion implies discontent and discouragement cannot but result. In the Royal Garrison Artillery the situation is the same.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for [illegible] years by [illegible] Mothers for their [illegible]

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This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.
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Put up in large and small bottles.
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A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the
FACE AND NECK
beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the
SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH
and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.
Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.
HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED
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It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.
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THE BEST HAIR TONIC
KESHRANJAN—WHY?
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KESHRANJAN—has been highly praised by Maharajas, Rajas Feudatory Princes, Nababs, Zemindars, Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Lawyers, Educationists, Students and the Gentry People both here and abroad. Ladies of Noble and Respectable Families, both European, and Indian use our Keshranjan and Keshranjan only for toilet purposes.
KESHRANJAN—Combines both Luxury and real Necessity to every MODERN TOILET.
Price Re. 1 per bottle. Post free Re. 1-3.
BASAKARISHTA
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THE COUGH LINCTUS.
This Cough Linctus has already gained a great celebrity, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best remedies known for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, and all disorders of the CHEST and LUNGS, and if taken in time, will prevent CONSUMPTION.
Price per bottle.. ... .. ... ... Re. 1.
Packing and postage ... ... ... As. 2.
CHYAVANA PRASHA OR OUR OWN HEALTH RESTORER.
It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centres. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power of endurance. It is infinitely better than Cod-Liver Oil.
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When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember
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20% Carbolic Soap.
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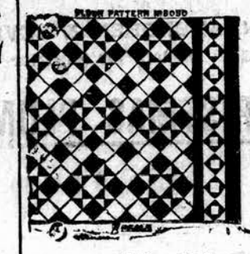

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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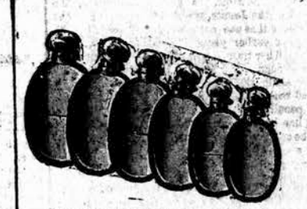

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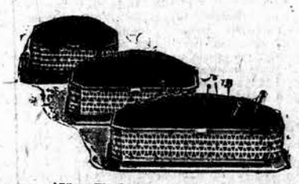

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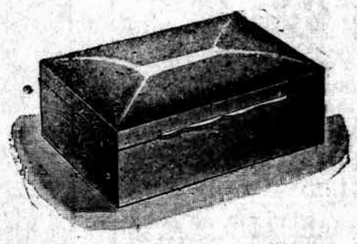

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Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

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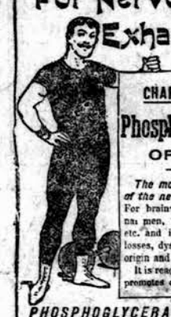

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For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
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